"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The indications for to-day in this city and vicinity are for generally fair and slightly warmer weather, with westerly winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,297 NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.
Wheat, 79; corn, 29¾; cotton, 7 11-16.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday refused to adopt the amendment offered by Mr. Lindsay to wipe out the sugar differential and put all sugars on an equality. Little progress was made in the consideration of the Tariff bill, the session being given up practically to speechmaking, in which a good deal was said about the Sugar Trust and other trusts by Messrs. Pettigrew, Allen, Tillman, and Hoar. Mr. Hoar's resolution providing for a Sugar Commission was referred to the Finance Committee. No business was done in the House.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Ten thousand Masons gathered in London yesterday to commemorate the Queen's diamond jubilee. The cruiser Brooklyn reached Southampton ten days out from New York. Ambassador Porter dined with Crown Prince Ito, as the guest of M. Hanotaux, in Paris. French newspapers think the bomb explosion in Paris was a madman's act or a practical joke on M. Faure, the bomb being arranged so as not to do any harm. A dynamite cartridge was exploded at La Grande Combe, France. Railroad travel in India has been interrupted by the earthquake of Saturday, which was felt in many places. The heat at Jacobabad is 128° in the shade, the highest on record. Charlotte Walter, the "Tragedy Queen of Germany," is dead in Vienna.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A yachting party of sixteen persons was made ill on Sunday by eating chicken that should have been thrown away.

The Democratic County General Committee of Brooklyn will meet on Thursday for organization.

A Finnish sailor, when on the bridge yesterday, acted on a sudden impulse and walked up on one of the cables to the top, where he climbed over the outside of the stone coping and stood on his head on the tower and waved his legs in the air. He descended by another cable and was arrested.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union met yesterday and received the report of the sub-committee on the nomination of Seth Low for Mayor. It is understood that the Committee of 250 will be urged to nominate Mr. Low to-night. A circular was received by Democrats of the committee warning them against Republican trickery, and protesting against allowing the Republicans to name the tail of the anti-Tammany ticket.

Page 2.

Mayor John R. Richards of Bunker Hill, who was shot last week by Editor F. Y. Hedley, was buried in the presence of nearly all the citizens of that town. He bequeathed a large sum to Miss Brown, but had intended to annul the bequest on the same day that he was killed.

President McKinley arrived at Asheville, N. C., at 11:40 o'clock yesterday and resumed his journey to Washington at 6 in the evening. The custodian of Biltmore, George Vanderbilt's house at Asheville, had refused to admit the newspaper men in the party; but the President, when he arrived, declined to enter the estate without all of his guests, and they were admitted.

Page 3.

Howard A. Scott met death in the electric chair at Sing Sing yesterday for the murder of his wife on Oct. 26 last.

President Vreeland says that the underground trolley will supersede horses on Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, and Madison Avenues as soon as the contracts for construction can be made.

Nobody has yet succeeded in identifying the woman who killed herself in Calvary Church Saturday. A cousin of Mrs. Dorlac declared that the woman was not she, and but slightly resembled her.

Old Martin Hurel had a "Raphael" and a "Rubens," and an interesting history for each. An expert discovers that the "Rubens" was on rolled copper, which came into use a century after the artist's death, and Hurel loses a prospective purchaser.

The observance of Flag Day was general throughout the city yesterday. Special celebrations were held in all the schools. At Grammar School No. 75, on Norfolk Street, the Winfield Scott Hancock Post of the Grand Army of the Republic presented a flag.

Page 4.

A treaty for the annexation of Hawaii will be sent to the Senate within a week after the President returns to Washington. The President is said to have assurances of its favorable reception.

The special committee appointed by the Park Board to examine the plans for the proposed botanical garden in Bronx Park has submitted a report, in which it objects to the plans of the Museum Directors.

Page 5.

The college crews at Poughkeepsie practiced yesterday for the race on June 25. A referee has not yet been chosen.

The police interfered with the bouts at the Arena Athletic Club last night when the fighting became brutal, and arrested four pugilists and their handlers.

Page 7.

About 2,000 persons attended the Union Square meeting of the Knights of Labor last night in behalf of municipal ownership of franchises.

Vito Cenni and Emanuel Balocchi had an encounter last night in a Clinton Place boarding house. The former, who was trying to use a knife, was shot and killed.

Two revolutions have broken out in China. One is in the mountains north of Canton, where 10,000 men have gathered. The other is in Thibet. A raid on Canton is feared.

The North Side Board of Trade, at its meeting last night, received a letter from General Manager Fransioli of the Manhattan Railway Company, promising extensive improvements at the Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street terminal of the elevated road.

Page 11.

Mayor Strong is expected to open the Master Plumbers' Convention to-day at the Grand Central Palace. Nearly 600 delegates are to be present.

Page 12.

The cornerstone for a Christian Science church was laid in Brooklyn yesterday.

Suits for $50,000 against the Metropolitan Traction Company are promised on account of an accident by which a six-year-old negro lad lost his right arm.

Magistrate Cornell fined Wesley Gibson $5 yesterday for throwing a firecracker among bicyclists, causing two women to fall from their wheels and one to faint.

The New York Presbytery, at its meeting yesterday, condemned the practice of Sunday funerals. The resolution was offered by the Rev. Dr. D. G. Wylie of the Scotch Presbyterian Church.

The New Jersey Congregational Council yesterday, by a vote of 13 to 10, decided that the Rev. W. T. Widdemer should be installed pastor of the First Congregational Church, at Asbuhy Park.

The second will of the late Joseph Richardson was filed by Mrs. Richardson for probate late yesterday afternoon. No contest has yet been ordered. The value of the estate was not given.

Victor Laughlin, the champion boy runaway of Brooklyn, ran away for the fifteenth time Sunday, and was returned to his mother yesterday by the police of the East Fifth Street Station.

The union plasterers struck yesterday on about twenty big buildings. They demanded that employers should nominate foremen, and that the workmen should have the right of electing or rejecting the man proposed.

The Ward Line steamship Vigilancia was detained at Quarantine yesterday, as a Chinaman had died on board during the voyage from Havana. No new cases of yellow fever developed among the detained passengers of the Advance.

William J. Bryon, one of the jurors in the Tobacco Trust trial, set for hearing in the General Sessions yesterday, was accused of having expressed an opinion about the case. District Attorney Olcott asked the court to set him aside. Judge Fitzgerald examined the accused and his accuser, and adjourned the case until to-day, when he will render his decision.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
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TERRIFIED BRIDGE PAINTERS.

A Finnish Sailor Walked up the Cable Stood on His Head on the Tower and Waved His Legs.

Gustav Alfred Hingrend, a Finnish sailor, delights in climbing to dizzy heights while on land quite as much as he does in reefing a topsail in a storm. He indulged in his propensity on the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday morning, much to the astonishment of several hundred people on the promenade, who watched him climb up to the top of the tower on the New York side and stand on his head on the coping, 278 feet above the water. Hingrend is forty-six years old. He had been sick for some time in his boarding-house, at 197 South Street, this city, and yesterday being a nice day for a stroll on the bridge, concluded he would visit it.

Over the cables are hand ropes, which run all the way up to the tower. Hingrend had reached the point where the descending cables reach the promenade, when he was seized with the desire to go aloft. He suddenly sprang upon the railing and began his walk up the cable. His progress was slow, but finally he reached the tower and, instead of going through the aperture at the top, he climbed, sailor fashion, to the coping, and then stood up for a stretch. Over on the south side of the tower some painters were at work, and they looked at the daring sailor with astonishment.

"Look out, there!" cried one of the men excitedly. "You'll get killed."

For reply the sailor stood on his head and waved his legs about. The painters, thinking they had a crazy man to deal with, began to move toward him cautiously, with the intention of seizing him, but the sailor walked rapidly toward the north end and climbed down to the outer cable.

"No you don't," he shouted in broken English. "I came here for fresh air, and I'm going to have it."

The painters stopped, expecting every minute that he would fall into the river, but Hingrend with a laugh began his descent on the outer cable. In the meantime the crowd below had increased to hundreds. Several bridge policemen saw the man, and they ran up the roadway to intercept him when he came down. Presently the sailor stepped to the railing and was grabbed and pulled to the roadway by three policemen.

"Just fresh air," answered Hingrend, when they demanded an explanation. "It was cool up there and I wanted the air."

"Crazy," commented the police, and they took him to the bridge station and later to the Second Precinct Station, in Fulton Street. To-day Hingrend will be examined as to his sanity.

AMERICAN FLAG ORDERED UP.

Italian Boarding House at Asbury Park Hoists the National Emblem.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 14.—Rosa Capablanco, who is known as the Queen of "Little Italy," a suburb of Asbury Park, celebrated the opening of an Italian boarding house there to-day by hoisting an Italian flag. A delegation of the Grand Army of the Republic, headed by Commander Borden, marched to the house and ordered Old Glory placed above the Italian flag. After some argument the request was complied with.

WOULD NOT HEAR MRS. PARSONS.

Chicago Workingmen Refuse to Listen to the Anarchist's Widow.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Mrs. Lucy Parsons was present at Scandia Hall last night when the meeting of workingmen, called to denounce the Spanish Government for its treatment of members of the Carmen's Club, opened. The widow of the famous Anarchist expected to speak, but the management of the meeting would not allow her to address the 600 persons present.

At the close of the session a number of angry Anarchists rushed to the platform to demand an explanation, but no satisfaction was given them.

CHICAGO MAN DISAPPEARS.

Earl Phelps Bodley, Secretary of the Lakeside Club, Missing.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Earl Phelps Bodley, a West Point graduate, well-known in society, and the cashier of the fashionable Lakeside Club, has disappeared, and detectives have been employed to search for him.

His books at the club are correct, and his bondsmen express only cordial concern for him. Friday of last week he left home for the club, but did not go there, and did not return home.

His home relations were all they should be, and his family and friends believe that as he had money in his possession he was foully dealt with.

THE BANK WAS THE WINNER.

Default Judgment Taken Against Parents of Mrs. Aclin.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 14.—A default judgment for a large amount of money was taken in Common Pleas Court to-day by the Mercantile National Bank against D. Crocker and Emily P. O. Crocker, parents of Mrs. Laura Crocker Aclin, who recently secured a divorce in the State of Delaware. The defendants were sued on two promissory notes, one for $60,894, and the other for $59,700.

These notes were secured by mortgages on real estate previously burdened with mortgages amounting to several hundred thousand dollars.

The petition asked that the various mortgagees be compelled to set up the amount and character of their claims, and that for the property covered by the mortgage securing the second note a receiver be appointed, as the property was not worth sufficient to satisfy all claims. Both notes were given Nov. 2, 1896.

WANTS TO BE A SOLDIER.

Machinist at Watertown Arsenal Passes Examination for West Point.

BOSTON, Mass., June 14.—Gordon Robinson, a poor Southern lad who has been employed as a machinist at the Watertown Arsenal, has passed the examination for admission to the Military Academy at West Point. The young man has had the ambition to become a soldier all his life, and has persistently directed his education to that end. Finding that his chances of obtaining satisfactory employment in the South were small, he came North. He was introduced to a Cambridge gentleman, who became interested in his case and took him to the Watertown Arsenal, where he was presented to Major J. W. Reilly, the Commandant. Major Reilly heard the young man's story, and made up his mind to render him all the assistance possible. Having nothing better to offer, he gave him a position in the machine shops at the arsenal, advising him at the same time to keep up his courage and not to give up the idea of becoming a West Pointer. Now his ambition is satisfied.

A Loving Cup for the Texas To-day.

RICHMOND, Va., June 14.—Owing to the fact that the funeral of A. L. Boulwert, President of the First National Bank, took place here this afternoon, the presentation of the Richmond loving cup to the battleship Texas, which was to have been made to-day, was postponed until to-morrow.

FIRE ON ELLIS ISLAND

It Broke Out Shortly After Midnight in the Furnace of the Main Building.

THE FIREBOAT NEW YORKER AND POLICE BOAT PATROL HAVE GONE TO THE SCENE.

Communication With Island Was Cut Off—It Was Reported that All Persons Escaped With Their Lives.

Fire broke out in the main building of the United States Immigration Station, on Ellis Island, shortly after midnight. It was first discovered from this city, when the flames began to shoot out from the northwest tower. This was at 12:30.

From that time on the fire ate its way ravenously through every part of the big structure, and at 1 o'clock the roof could be seen to fall in with a crash that sent the burning embers flying far into the sky.

From the first all communication was cut off from the island. The telephone there is locacted in the main building and just behind and inside of that portion which seems to have been the point where the fire originated.

The building itself is one that seemed to invite an internal fire. It was constructed entirely of Georgia pine and spruce, but on the outside had a thin covering of galvanized iron.

This was almost at once warped and twisted out of shape by the intense heat, and the docks, cook-house, official residences, and other buildings, with one exception, were soon wrapped in flames.

In fact, it looked as though the entire island, with the single exception of the male dormitory, which was the old United States Government powder magazine, seemed one big blaze.

There were many immigrants on the island, and several ships landed large numbers there yesterday. It is believed that over 600 immigrants were there.

The police boat Patrol, the fireboat New Yorker, and several tugs have gone out to the island, and are doing everything possible to overcome the fire.

TORE A $500 BILL IN TWO.

A Young Illinois Millionaire Makes a Scene in Court.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., June 14.—The young millionaire, James E. Berry, was arraigned before Judge Wells to-day on a charge of wife abandonment, preferred by his new wife, Mrs. Sadie Miller Berry. The case was set for trial next Wednesday, and Berry was required to give a bond for $300 for his appearance.

Berry began displaying all kinds of bills, and saying that he would furnish the bond himself without the aid of other people.

This not being permitted, he made things lively by tearing a five-hundred-dollar bill in two while the spectators stood struck with awe at his actions. Several friends signed the bond.

LIQUOR MEN FAIL TO AGREE.

Louisville Distillers Not in Accord with Cincinnati Dealers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 14.—The much-heralded meeting of the Cincinnati liquor dealers and Louisville distillers, which was called at the Galt House this afternoon, proved to be a flash in the pan. Louisville distillers had practically no interest in the movement, for the reason that the dealers are not in thorough accord with the wants of the distillers. Therefore there is little prospect of change of the bonded period and the whisky tax.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm over New England has moved to Newfoundland. A second storm has remained stationary in Montana. A ridge of high pressure extends from Florida to Lake Superior. Rain has fallen in New England, Middle Mississippi, Lower Missouri, and the Red River of the South valleys. The temperature has risen in the lake regions, fallen in the Middle Mississippi and the Upper Missouri Valleys, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	58	59	62
6 A. M.	57	58	63
9 A. M.	56	64	72
12 M.	54	72	76
4 P. M.	54	77	79
6 P. M.	54	75	77
9 P. M.	53	70	73
12 P. M.	54	68	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level, that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71¼
Weather Bureau	68
Corresponding date 1896	55
Corresponding date for last twenty years	68

Nothing equal to "Tarrant's Seltzer" for sweetening the stomach or cleansing the bowels.—Adv.

ECCENTRIC INDIANIAN DEAD.

Patrick Huncheon of La Porte, Worth $1,000,000—Had Not Spoken to His Brother in Thirty Years.

LAPORTE, Ind., June 14.—Patrick Huncheon, the wealthiest land owner in Northern Indiana, is dead, aged seventy.

He was known widely for his eccentricity. He lived with his brother, both being bachelors, thirty years without speaking to him, dying with the silence unbroken.

He was one of the founders of the town of La Crosse, in this county. His fortune is estimated at about $1,000,000.

SIXTEEN PERSONS POISONED.

A Yachting Party Made Ill by Eating Chicken That Raised the Cook's Suspicions.

WHITESTONE, L. I., June 14.—Sixteen persons were poisoned yesterday during a yachting trip up the Sound.

The party started out on the yacht Gypsie for a trip, and took with them Caroline Hill, colored, as cook. She says one of the chickens was not as fresh as it might have been, but still it was not very bad, so she cooked it. The rest of the chickens, while not absolutely fresh, she thinks, were edible.

The party included Miss Kate Wilson, a teacher in the Whitestone Public School; Miss Harriet Panner, a teacher in the same school; Mr. and Mrs. Saunders Shanks of New York, William Shanks, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Poey, Miss Clara Poey, Miss Nellie Poey, J. Ross Merrimann, Stephen Poey, and Mr. and Mrs. John Poey. There were also three children.

They returned late in the evening, and all went to the Poey house. About 11 o'clock one of the party was taken ill with cramps. Dr. Edward Bleeker was called about 1 o'clock. When he arrived there he had sixteen patients on his hands. The doctor arrived at the conclusion that the chicken which the cook considered not over fresh, had begun to decompose, and had poisoned the whole dish of chicken.

The cook was not taken sick. She said she did not eat any of the poultry. The patients are all out of danger.

NEW DATE FOR MEMORIAL DAY.

Resolution Providing for a Change to Go Before G. A. R. Encampment.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 14.—A resolution in favor of changing the date of Memorial Day in accordance with a plan indorsed by Commander in Chief Clarkson of Omaha will be presented to the National Grand Army Encampment at Buffalo in August, and will, it is said, have the united support of all the Western States.

The resolution, after reciting the secularizing of a day which should be sacred, requests that Congress be petitioned to change the day from May 30 to some other date, to the end that it may be suitably observed.

ELOPED ON A TANDEM.

Karl Thome, the Bicyclist, Married at Jeffersonville, Ind.

LOUISVILLE, June 14.—Karl Thome, the professional bicycle-racing man, and Miss Elizabeth Jones of this city eloped to Jeffersonville, Ind., yesterday, and were married by a magistrate.

Thome secured a tandem early yesterday morning and rode to Pewee Valley, where he was met by Miss Jones, who was attired in a riding habit. Mounting the tandem, they rode to Louisville, and went to the home of a friend of Miss Jones's, where she changed her dress. Then they proceeded to the Jeffersonville ferry, and crossed the river to Jeffersonville, where the wedding took place.

SHOT HIS AGED FATHER.

A Drunken Negro in Missouri in Danger of Being Lynched.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 14.—In the suburban village of Baldwin yesterday, Floyd Holloway, a negro, shot and killed his aged father. After emptying the pistol into the prostrate body, Floyd fled to the heavy timber near at hand.

The murdered man was respected by whites and blacks alike, and within an hour two bodies of armed men were in chase of the fugitive. One body consisted of the Sheriff and four Deputies, and the other of fifty or more whites and negroes, bent on lynching.

If the murderer falls into the hands of the latter he will be dealt with quickly. Floyd was drunk and quarrelsome when he killed his father.

GEORGIA STUDENTS IN REVOLT.

University Baseball Players Forbidden to Meet Virginia.

ATHENS, Ga., June 14.—This town is excited to-night over the publication and distribution of the following poster: "A plea for the University of Georgia. Down with the Boggs, away with Riley. Both of them are hypocritical, ill principled, and malicious demagogues. Trustees, do your duty!"

This was caused by the refusal of Chancellor Boggs to permit the four best players on the University of Georgia baseball team to participate in the game between them and the University of Virginia on account of their backwardness in study. The team was under $400 forfeit to play, and pleaded with Boggs to recall his ruling, but he refused to do so, and the boys will risk expulsion by playing at all events. The combination of the poster and the revolt has been productive of the greatest sensation here. Sentiment is equally divided, but the Trustees and Faculty will investigate the matter and visit punishment on the author of the circular.

NEW MEXICO'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Unusually Enthusiastic Inaugural Ceremonies Yesterday.

SANTA FE, N. M., June 14.—Gov. Miguel Otero arrived last night in a special car over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, accompanied by delegations of prominent citizens from Territorial towns through which he passed. In his honor the city was to-day hung with flags and bunting, and the old palace where the Governors of New Mexico have resided for more than 200 years was handsomely decorated.

At 10 o'clock this morning the infantry, artillery, and cavalry companies and a large number of citizens escorted the Governor from his car through the principal streets of the city to the grand stand, which had been erected in front of the Governor's palace, opposite the plaza. As soon as he could be heard, Acting Gov. Miller introduced the newly-appointed Governor, after which the oath of office was administered by Justice Laughlin.

As soon as the oath had been finished a wild cheer rent the air, and for the first time since the Territory of New Mexico had become a part of the United States it had a Governor in whose veins runs the blood of the old Spaniards.

A reception was given the Governor at the Palace Hotel to-night from 8 to 9:30 o'clock, after which the inaugural ball was given. Santa Fé has witnessed no such demonstration as the one to-day at inauguration of a Governor for many years.

Wealthy Illinois Hermit Found Dead.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 14.—James Piper, a quaint character of this city, was found dead to-day. He was worth $100,000, but lived like a hermit. His age was eighty-nine years.

He has lived here for forty years, coming from Carlisle, Ky., where he had considerable property. He had never married.

Cleveland in 14 hours and 15 minutes by New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 5:00 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 next morning, Chicago 4:00 P. M.—Adv.

TO NOMINATE LOW TO-NIGHT

This Course Is Foreshadowed by a Meeting of the Citizens' Union Leaders Yesterday.

CIRCULAR BY "A DEMOCRAT"

"If Platt, Why Not Croker?" He Asks, and Objects to the Proposal to Let Republicans Fill Part of the Ticket—Leavitt Threatens to Bolt.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union held a meeting yesterday afternoon at 3:30, in the office of its Chairman, R. Fulton Cutting, 32 Nassau Street. A report of the sub-committee of five appointed last Wednesday night was received. This was the only business of the meeting that was announced after it was over.

At the previous meeting of the Executive Committee this sub-committee was appointed to draft a report upon the nomination of Seth Low for Mayor. The Executive Committee was to receive it, amend or approve it, and submit it, as the sense of the entire committee, to the Committee on Organization or the Committee of Two Hundred and Fifty at its meeting to-night.

Just what report the sub-committee has prepared no one of the Executive Committee would say, but it was very plainly intimated that those who are demanding an early nomination for Mayor will have no reason to censure the action taken. The sub-committee, it was said, had conferred with Mr. Low, and assured him that his candidacy would serve to unify all the anti-Tammany elements and the elements that are organizing in the interest of good government. What Mr. Low decided to do was not stated, but the Citizens' Union feels certain that he will accept its nomination.

It is generally thought that the report of the sub-committees and, therefore, the report of the Executive Committee, recommends the immediate nomination of Mr. Low. Some of the members of the union said yesterday that the nomination of Mr. Low is already agreed upon, so far as the Executive Committee is concerned, and that it will be made by the committee of 250 to-night.

If the committee of 250 fails to nominate Mr. Low or some one else to-night, John Brooks Leavitt may walk out of the meeting. It was reported at headquarters yesterday that Mr. Leavitt is ready to "bolt" the meeting if his counsel for immediate action is not followed.

Circular Made a Sensation.

Something of a sensation was caused at the headquarters yesterday morning by the receipt by the Democrats who are members of the union of a circular signed "A Democrat." About fifty copies of the paper were received this morning by mail. The circular is thought to have been written by a member of the committee of 250, and possibly by one of the Executive Committeemen. The writer uses the words "our" and "us" in referring to the union. Among other things it says:

"It is incumbent on Democrats to stand on guard, watchful to see that the Citizens' Union is not used to intrench Platt in the city as he is in the State.

"The issue to be brought out next Tuesday evening is, Are we sincere in demanding 'that local officers be chosen solely with reference to their qualifications,' or are we a lot of humbugs seeking to gain control of the city by fraudulent pretenses?

"It is proposed that the Citizens' Union nominate only three candidates—the Greater New York ones—and run the campaign on them alone, without any understanding, express or implied, with the Republican machine, leaving it to do what it likes.

Feelings of a Democrat.

"Spend a moment in imagining the feelings of the Democratic voter who, in consideration of that plank, is willing to sink in a municipal contest his National party preferences, and who goes into the booth, takes up the ballot, and looks over the various columns for those candidates who stand on that plank, and finds only three!!!

"Imagine him spying, in the Republican column, the names of candidates followed by a ragtag and bobtail job lot of political hacks, Plattites, Stecklerites, Purroyites, Jimobriens. Do you think that he would believe that the Citizens' Union had been straight in putting up a tailless ticket, one like Nid Nid Noddy in Mother Goose, all head, no body?

"If Platt, why not Croker?

"In other words, fellow-Democrats, if the truce is to be broken, let us look to our guns. Intending to be straight ourselves, we must insist on the Republicans being straight also."

The committee of 250 may also consider to-night the nomination of the rest of the municipal ticket, so as to launch into the campaign at once a full ticket chosen upon non-partisan lines.

Among other things that will come up for consideration will be the recommendations made by the last labor conference to have the fourth plank in the platform so altered as to demand municipal ownership and management of the public franchises.

A mass meeting of voters will be held in the Third Assembly District, at headquarters, 67 Macdougal Street, on Friday evening, June 18. Franklin Pierce and others will speak.

Everywhere for Seth Low.

The District Captains of the Thirty-second Assembly District have urged the immediate nomination of Seth Low.

At a meeting of Good Government Club "P" of the Thirty-first Assembly District, held last night at 27 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, a resolution was adopted urging the nomination of Seth Low. The Secretary was instructed to forward the resolution to the Citizens' Union.

About twenty members of the City Vigilance League met in the United Charities Building last night and passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the City Vigilance League of New York heartily approves of the action of the Citizens' Union in proposing the nomination of Seth Low for Mayor of the Greater New York, and hereby respectfully requests him to accept the nomination tendered to him by the Citizens' Union of New York City upon the platform of the Union."

A copy of the resolution will be sent to Mr. Low.

ANDREW H. GREEN FOR MAYOR.

The Stecklers Name Him as the "Manhattan Democracy's" Candidate.

The Steckler brothers renewed their activity in local politics last night by meeting with their friends at the Metropolitan Hotel and organizing the Manhattan Democracy of New York, and putting Andrew H. Green forward as their candidate for Mayor. There were about 100 persons present in the parlors of the hotel when Alexander Bremer of the Musical Union called the meeting to order. Charles and Alfred Steckler and many of their friends of the campaign of 1895, when Alfred Steckler ran as an independent candidate for Supreme Court Justice, were on hand. Ex-Senator Thomas J. Creamer, who has been in Tammany Hall for some years, was made Chairman.

A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, and quickly returned with its report, recommending the name of the Manhattan Democracy, and it was adopted.

Ex-Senator Creamer then called Mr. Bremer to the chair and made a speech denouncing the policy of the Republican Legislature. Then he described the kind of man that should be nominated for Mayor of the Greater New York, and when he said that the organization should "indorse and recommend" Andrew H. Green as their candidate for Mayor there was much applause. He said that the "father of the Greater New York" should be its first Mayor.

This suggestion was adopted unanimously. Then the resolutions were read and adopted. They demand that no candidate for Mayor shall be supported unless he declares against the Raines liquor tax law. They insist upon the equalization of taxes and say that "franchise robbers" must not be permitted to have control of city affairs as "they have had indirectly for several years."

The resolutions conclude with a warning to the "leaders of society, who have been the sources of corruption at the City Hall and at Albany," to stop their work before an outraged public insists on their imprisonment. The real meaning of this section is rather vague.

The organization of the Manhattan Democracy makes twenty-one political bodies now in the Greater New York field.

Senator Creamer is still a member of Tammany Hall in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District.

TAMMANY SENDS INVITATIONS.

Gold Democrats on the List and Silverites Are Angry.

The invitations to the Tammany Society's celebration of the Fourth of July were sent out yesterday. They are in the usual form, but some of the ultra silver men were raging yesterday because gold as well as silver Democrats are on the list.

All Democratic members of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses will receive invitations. This will include the name of former Senator Palmer, who was the gold candidate for President. Former President Cleveland and all of the members of his Cabinet and the Ambassadors under Mr. Cleveland's Administration, William D. Bynum, William J. Bryan, Arthur Sewall, former Vice President Stevenson, former Senator Hill, former Gov. Flower, and Perry Belmont are all, it is understood, on the list. The usual custom of inviting all well-known Democrats appears to have been followed.

Charles Campbell, one of the originators of the Progressive Democratic League, which has its headquarters at the Bartholdi, said yesterday:

"I want those goldbugs to accept their invitations. If they do I will be one of thousands who will go and hiss them out of the Hall."

Vice President Hosey said:

"I am obliged to Sheehan for inviting these worthies. It will nullify the effect of Mr. Bryan's visit. They are not Democrats, and we will not recognize them as such."

Other silver men talked in a similar strain. The Tammany men say that the Fourth of July celebration is entirely of a patriotic character, and that it is an affair of the society, not of the political organization.

REPUBLICANS IN CONFERENCE.

Committee on Convention Arrangements Named—Plans for Purging Rolls.

There was much activity at the Republican County Committee's headquarters, at 1 Madison Avenue, last night. There were conferences of two of the standing committees, and President Quigg announced the names of the committee which he was authorized to appoint at last week's meeting of the Greater New York Conference Committees, for the purpose of selecting a time and place for the city convention. One man is named for each county as follows:

New York—F. S. Gibbs; Kings—Jacob Worth; Queens—H. C. Johnson; Richmond—Hugh McRoberts. They will each cast the vote in the committee that their respective counties will have in the convention, and Mr. Gibbs will control.

The Committee on Election Officers, of which Abraham Gruber is Chairman, met and discussed the changes that were necessary in view of the reduction of the number of election districts. The old Chairmen will name the election officers, to be sent to the Police Commissioners, in election districts that have been left practically intact, and where two or more election districts are made into one the choice will be made by the caucus members and the Election District Chairmen.

The Committee on Organization met later in the evening to give effect to President Quigg's scheme of harmonizing the party by purging the rolls. Mr. Quigg presided and pointed out the necessity of peace in the local Republican ranks.

The rolls are to be revised on the night of June 29 at a public meeting of every election district association.

The Republican leaders are still insisting that they don't want the City Convention called before early in September.

At the same meeting there is to be extended to all Republicans within the election district an opportunity to enroll as members of the association.

In any case where the officers of an election district association fail to produce the signature roll of the association and offer it for signatures, the delegation of the County Committee for the Assembly district within which such election district is included is directed to present for signatures a pledge roll, to be provided by the Secretary of the County Committee.

BRYAN SPEAKS AT NORFOLK.

Received at the Boat by Two Committees of Citizens.

NORFOLK, Va., June 14.—William Jennings Bryan arrived here this morning from Washington, accompanied by Arthur Sewall of Maine. He was met at the boat by two committees of citizens, and after breakfast at the hotel was taken with his party in a special car to Virginia Beach, where he spent several hours. Returning in the afternoon, he and Mr. Sewall held a reception at the Atlantic Hotel, after which he addressed an audience gathered at the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Sewall left early in the evening for New York, and at 8 o'clock Mr. Bryan proceeded to Armory Hall, where he addressed an audience of about 4,000. He left at 10:30 for Charlottesville, where he speaks at the University of Virginia to-morrow.

POLITICS IN BROOKLYN.

Democratic County General Committee's Approaching Organization.

Two hundred and ten delegates of the new Democratic County General Committee will meet in the Jefferson Building on Thursday next for the purpose of organizing. Officers for the year are to be elected, and the various committees will be appointed. It is not now certain that James D. Bell will be re-elected to the position of Chairman. Several candidates have sprung up during the past few days, and Mr. Bell's supremacy is threatened. The principal revolt against him, it was said yesterday, is being led by Hugh McLaughlin, but just whom Mr. McLaughlin has in mind is not stated with any degree of clearness. The new candidates are James Moffat of the Twenty-first Ward, Senator McCarren, and P. H. Quinn of the Third Ward.

It is also stated that Barney York will vigorously oppose the proposition to introduce the Chicago platform into local politics.

NEW SASH AND DOOR TRUST.

All Western and Northwestern Factories to Combine.

CHICAGO, June 14.—A new door combination has been formed. It is known as the Western Door Company, with $1,000,000 capital and headquarters at Rock Island, Ill. Frank Adams, formerly Commissioner of the Manufacturers' Sash, Door, and Blind Association, but now of the Farley-Loetscher Manufacturing Company of Dubuque, Ia., is the organizer.

The first work of the new company is to combine all the sash and door factories along the Mississippi route. The Western and Northwestern factories will be brought into the company by purchase or otherwise.

Branch houses are to be opened in Chicago, New York, San Francisco, and also at Sydney or Melbourne, Australia. It is said Frederick Weyerhauser, the lumber king, will be President.

Whallen, the Human Ostrich, Dead.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 14.—Harry Whallen, the "Human Ostrich," who was operated upon at the German Hospital Saturday last, and from whose stomach the surgeon took two pocket knives, three knife blades, three ounces of fine glass, and tacks, nails, screws, and staples to the number of seventy, died at 2 o'clock this morning as a result of the operation.

BARNATO A SUICIDE

The Kafir King Leaps Overboard on a Voyage from Cape Town to Southampton.

ROSE FROM OBSCURITY TO GREAT RICHES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

He Arrived in Cape Town in the Sixties and Soon Had Control of the Large Diamond Interests, Amassing a Great Fortune.

LONDON, June 14—Midnight.—A special dispatch from Funchal, Island of Madeira, off the west coast of Morocco, says that on the arrival there to-day of the British steamship Scot, which left Table Bay, Cape Town, on June 2 for Southampton, it was announced that Barney Barnato, the South African "Diamond King," who was among the passengers, had committed suicide by leaping overboard. His body was recovered.

The Daily Telegraph, which announces the death of Barney Barnato, while a passenger on the Scot from Cape Town, says on the authority of a news agency that he fell overboard.

BARNATO'S RISE FROM POVERTY

A Juggler and Peddler of Old Clothes and Pickles, Who Became a Multi-Millionaire.

Where Barnet Isaacs Barnato, as he called himself, or Barney Barnato, or Barney Isaacs, as he was indiscriminately called by those who knew him in his youth, was born and how he was educated and raised, are subjects he very rarely discussed. The first authentic reports of him are as a little fellow in ragged clothes, posing as aid to his brother Harry, a sidewalk juggler in the poorer Jewish quarters of London. He was said to be ten years old in 1860. When juggling proved unremunerative, the brothers, always the closest of friends, peddled clothes and pickles. Barney Barnato's first regular employment was as a waiter in a billiard room in the East End of London. He soon acquired a knowledge of the game and was promoted to be a marker.

Harry Barnato about the same time obtained a place in a boxing school and learned considerable about the manly art. He learned to play billiards from Barney, imparting to him in exchange all he knew of boxing. They found both arts useful to them in later days. In fact, it was his knowledge of boxing and his ability to impart the knowledge that gave him command of the capital that enabled him to make the vast fortune he acquired in the diamond fields.

When the news of the discovery of diamonds in Griqualand, west of the borders of the Transvaal, in South Africa, was properly authenticated, the Barnato Brothers decided to try their fortunes there. Neither had money sufficient to pay the passage—£21 from Dartmouth—and it took them more than a year to acquire it. It was some time in 1871 or 1872 that they landed at Capetown from the sailing ship Anglian and started the long ox wagon journey across the 1,100 miles of Karoo desert. Both lads made money on the forty-four days' voyage by entertainments of juggling, boxing, and singing, and their combined capital when they reached the Kimberley fields was a little more than £60—$300.

He Arrives at the Diamond Fields.

They found a fair-sized settlement of dwellers in canvas and corrugated iron, and immediately started to find some way of increasing their capital. Harry Barnato, although short, was of athletic build, and rather attractive presence of the flashy order. Barney, on the contrary, was slim, sickly looking, with an incipient mustache and a painful appearance of nearsightedness. He wore glasses, without which he professed to be unable to see a foot before his face.

Before he had been on the fields six months he had demonstrated that he could see across a billiard table as well as any man in the district, and that very few even of the rowdiest fighters could knock his glasses off with the boxing gloves. It was admitted that none could intimidate him. Boxing and billiard playing, with occasional entertainments, paid the brothers' expenses, but neither promised them the fortune they were seeking. But the

The story of his life, as told by himself and published in a London (England) paper not long ago, is very different. Summarized, Mr. Barnato's history says: "Mr. Barnet I. Barnato is the third son of Mr. Isaac Barnato of Devonshire Terrace, and on his mother's side is connected with the late Sir George Jersel, who was well known as a Judge and Master of the Rolls. Mr. Barnato passed his boyhood in London, and was educated by private tutors. At an early age he entered the commercial world, but he threw off the harness of hum-drum duties to seek fresh fields and pastures new in South Africa." The history goes on to tell of his deals in mining stocks and the consolidation of the industries controlled by him.

The "history" was greatly enjoyed, and even Mr. Barnato laughed at it with his friends. His father's swell residence was bought by him but a few years ago, and the relationship to Sir George Tersel may also be true. Sir George's grandfather sold fish in Petticoat Lane, London, and boy afterward became famous as a jurist, won a scholarship at a free school, and was educated by the late Sir Moses Montefiore.

Barnato had paid several visits to his people during the years he was making his fortune in South Africa, and all of them benefited by his financial success. It was not, however, until about five years ago that he was recognized at his real value in the money market. He had until then been satisfied with his local success, but a desire to become universally known and recognized led him to London, the centre of the world's money market, to engage in the manipulation of the shares of the mines he controlled and had made remuneratively productive.

Barnato's Appearance in London.

Nobody knew anything definite about him when he made his appearance among the wealthy ones of the city. Reports had been received crediting him with fabulous riches, but no one was sure. He was known as a power in the South African markets. He had extended his operations to the newly discovered gold fields, and stocks rose and fell at his command. When it became known that he and Cecil Rhodes were one in the development of the dark continent's mining industries, the place due to his genius for finance was at once accorded to him.

He was the shrewdest of speculators, and when timid men had shares to sell Barnato had money to buy. The mighty plans of Cecil Rhodes had aroused the ardor of all England. Men and money poured into South Africa, and Barnato recognized that his time had come. He reached England on the crest of the South African tidal wave. The properties he controlled were producing a revenue of £5,000,000 a year, paying nearly 25 per cent. interest on the capital invested. They could be made to pay 40 per cent., and Barnato was ready to show how it could be done. All London shared the fever. For many days the streets around the Stock Exchange were thronged with persons eager to speculate in their money. Prices rose and rose, fortunes were made, and then came the reaction.

But before the reaction came Barnato had achieved all he set out in life to achieve. He was many times a millionaire. People forgot in the admiration and admiration of his superabundance of sovereigns, and he was received in many great houses. He was entertained at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor of London on Lord Mayor's Day, and sat opposite the Prime Minister of England and listened to praises of himself and his operations. He was a special guest in all the world knew it.

When the reaction came and Kaffir stocks, as they were generally called, were falling, there was nothing too bad for the losers to say of the man they had before been delighted to honor. The Lord Mayor, Sir Joseph Renals, came in for his share of the vituperation, and it became clear, as it was called, virtually ended his career as a public man. For the first time in 700 years his Council denied him a vote of thanks at the expiration of his year's service.

The Lord Mayor's Banquet.

The reason was openly given that his reception and indorsement of Barnato had cost their constituents too much. A rumor, denied, however, said that Barnato, in exchange for the invitation, "in the name of the City of London," had given to the Mayor some private information by which he had netted £80,000.

The Barnato Bank, floated without any announcement of its assets, cost many shareholders their fortunes. When the shares declined and Barnato declared himself ready to redeem £1,000,000 of them the losers accused him of causing the fall that he might buy the shares cheaply.

TO RECLAIM MILLIONS OF ACRES.

Plan to Drain Large Tracts of Swamp Land in Missouri.

From The St. Louis Republic.

D. L. Russell, Chairman of the Southeast Missouri Swamp Commission, is in the city. This commission is composed of fourteen members from as many counties in the southeastern portion of the State, and its object is to formulate a bill to reclaim a very large body of land subject to overflow and present the measure to the next General Assembly. Mr. Russell will call a meeting of the commission for some time next month. The undertaking is one of vast consequence, involving a large area of land that, once reclaimed, will be worth millions of dollars. At present, it is practically of no value.

For the past fifteen years the State has been making efforts in a small way to reclaim this land, or, rather, seeking to adopt a system that will result in reclaiming it. Last Winter the Legislature provided for the commission. Heretofore, action between the various counties has not been harmonious, and each interested person has urged a plan of his own, with the result that but very little has been accomplished.

The immense interest involved in the undertaking is not generally understood, it seems, outside of fifteen or twenty counties in the southeastern portion of the State. Ex-Senator Ben Walker of Stoddard County, who is a civil engineer, thinks 3,000,000 acres of the best land in the State can be reclaimed. Mr. Russell makes it 2,000,000 to be on the safe side. All this land is covered with a heavy growth of timber, which is the only thing of value connected with it at present. Annually, the Mississippi River and local streams have flooded this country as far back as Indian tradition goes.

In brief, the plan for reclaiming the land is to close up all gaps in the Mississippi levee, and drain off the local surface water by a system of canals down into the St. Francis Basin to the Arkansas line. Everybody who is in a position to know anything about the enterprise declares that it is entirely practical. No estimate of the ultimate cost has been furnished, but the outlay, it is said, will be nominal in comparison with the gain. The localities have created levee organizations, and collect local levee taxes, so that in reality the work of reclaiming land has been going on for many years. Speaking of his views on the matter to a Republic reporter, Mr. Russell said:

"I favor closing up all gaps in the levee, and must so do to establish a substantial levee from the hills of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., down to the Missouri and Arkansas line, and then I favor a system of canals down the St. Francis Basin from the hills, cut by heavy steam dredge boats, put in operation in every one of the eleven counties just as soon as possible. I believe this to be the best, and, in fact, the only perfect plan yet suggested for the drainage and reclaiming of this land, amounting to 2,000,000 acres of the finest farming land on earth. In the Thirty-eighth General Assembly, of which I was a member, I worked night and day to secure an appropriation of $20,000 to complete the levee in Pemiscot County, which was then being built by the citizens of that county. During the thirty-ninth (1897) session I put on foot the plan to construct canals down the St. Francis Basin, and I shall give the best energy of my life to placing it in successful operation."

One feature of a general plan that will be submitted to the next Legislature for reclaiming this land will be to utilize the labor of idle convicts, of whom there are a large number now in the penitentiary. Such a bill was prepared by Mr. Russell last Winter, but it was introduced into the Assembly too late in the session to receive much attention.

Forest Preservation Decried.

From The Seattle (Washington) Post-Intelligencer.

We cannot conceive why this State should refrain from using its natural resources in order to benefit posterity. If that logic were to prevail we would have very little posterity to leave it to in this State. Shall we also leave all the coal unmined, so that our grandchildren may use it? Shall we leave all the gold and copper and iron unmined, because if we use it there will be that much less left for future generations? The right policy is to afford the means and provide the encouragement of a reconstruction of the forests, so that as trees are cut down new ones may spring up. Thus all the advantages of a forest reserve order are afforded. We cannot understand why we should go to Canada to buy lumber when we have it at our doors, in order that people unborn may not have to go to Canada for their lumber.

M'KINLEY VISITS BILTMORE

Refuses to Enter George Vanderbilt's House Unless His Newspaper Guests Can Go Along.

ATTEMPT TO BAR THEM OUT

The Presidential Party Leaves Asheville, N. C., at 6 o'Clock for Washington — Secretary Sherman Called for by North Carolina Mountaineers.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 14.—The President and party arrived here from Chattanooga in beautiful weather, warm, but tempered by a delightful breeze, at 11:40 o'clock. They were met at the station by a local Reception Committee and the Asheville Light Infantry. The President was received by Mayor Rankin and E. P. McKissick, manager of the Battery Park Hotel, to which all of the party went for luncheon. The streets were crowded, and there were many decorations, including National flags by the hundreds.

Permission to enter Biltmore House, George W. Vanderbilt's mansion, had been refused to the newspaper men, while extended to other members of the party. Mr. Vanderbilt is abroad, and his representative, Charles McNamee, is with him. In the absence of both, the estate is governed by E. J. Harding, said to be an Englishman by birth.

When waited on by the local Committee of Arrangements a day or two ago for permission for the President and party to enter Biltmore House, he objected strongly to receiving any members of the party other than the President and his Cabinet and the ladies with them.

He also refused permission to Manager McKissick of the Battery Park Hotel, in charge of the party here, and in the course of conversation had with two members of the committee, said

"Mr. Vanderbilt spits on newspaper notoriety, and so do I."

After this there was nothing for the local committee to do but to withdraw.

Declined to Enter Biltmore.

So the matter rested till to-day, when the President arrived, and J. Addison Porter, his secretary, was told of the incident. He must have informed the President, for later Mr. Harding was called up on the telephone by Mr. Porter and asked if it were true that newspaper men would not be admitted to the mansion. Mr. Porter was told that it was true, and then he informed Mr. Harding that the President considered the newspaper men were his invited guests on the trip, and that they were as much a contingent of the party as members of the Cabinet. Furthermore, Mr. Porter notified Mr. Harding that the President had authorized him to say that if the newspaper men were barred from the mansion, he would not step his foot inside the estate. This brought things to a crisis, and Mr. Harding capitulated with the best grace possible, and the newspaper men were admitted to the mansion on the same footing as the President and his Cabinet.

As the train stopped in the city, the Asheville Light Infantry of the Fourth Regiment, North Carolina National Guards, was drawn up as a guard of honor, and to keep a clear space for the President. In five minutes the carriages were filled, the President leading in a victoria drawn by four handsome bays. Along the winding and ever ascending streets were crowds of residents and Summer visitants, and enthusiasm was most manifest.

Battery Park Hotel was soon reached, and at its elevation of 2,500 feet the breezes were cool and refreshing for the first time since Hot Springs, Va., was left. The heat was not a matter of moment. President and Mrs. McKinley and such members of the Cabinet as cared to do so went to their rooms immediately for a restful hour prior to the luncheon and drive to Biltmore.

Seven Negroes Fan the President.

Before going to Biltmore Representative Pearson persuaded Mr. McKinley to attend a meeting at the Young Men's Institute Hall of Colored People, the gift of George W. Vanderbilt. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity with colored people, comprising the laboring classes as well as local colored politicians and their wives and children. With Congressman Pearson on one side, for ten minutes he shook hands at a rapid rate with all who were presented to him.

Presently the President called for air, and seven colored men fanned him while the handshaking went on.

At Biltmore the luxuries of the library were lingered over with especial delight. Mrs. McKinley received a handsome bouquet from Mr. Vanderbilt's conservatories as she left the château. The drive continued over the French Broad boundaries of the estate, from the river cottage to the entrance lodge, and the Biltmore incident was closed. The train was taken at Biltmore Station and the journey to Washington resumed at about 6 o'clock. Secretary Alger was indisposed from the extreme heat of the past two days, but left Asheville somewhat recuperated.

From Chattanooga to Asheville.

The Presidential train resumed its journey homeward bound from Chattanooga at 2 o'clock this morning, making the start from Sherman's Hill, an elevated suburb of Chattanooga. It was a happy thought to have the cars removed from the railway station to the fresh air of the environs, since the heat was intense in the town. As it was, 3 o'clock in the morning when the train reached Knoxville, Tenn., the mutinal crowd there gathered saw only windows which, though uncurtained on account of the heat, permitted but tantalizing glimpses of the train interiors. Very soon after breakfast President McKinley came into the correspondents' car looking, as he said he felt, strong and cheerful. He reported Mrs. McKinley as being well and freed from fatigue, and said that both he and his wife were thoroughly recuperated by the rest of Sunday. Secretary Sherman reported that Mrs. McCallum, his daughter, who had been threatened with tonsilitis, was rapidly recovering.

All aboard the train were in condition to enjoy the beautiful scenery of the day. At Marshall, N. C., twenty miles out of Asheville, and the home of United States Senator Pritchard, a short stop was made, and Mr. McKinley shook hands with several hundred of the thousands thronging at the rear of the train. He had the usual pleasant word for each person whose hand he grasped, and he lifted one pretty little Miss into the car to see Mrs. McKinley. There were loud cries for Mr. Sherman from a crowd of elderly, sturdy mountaineers, and the Secretary came to a forward platform, where he shook hands with those he could reach.

Mr. Sherman said: "I suppose you want to see my face. I assure you it is not nearly so good to look upon as all those of the ladies of the Presidential Party; you would have done well to call for them."

Commissioner Evans remained at Chattanooga, thus reducing the party by one.

Kindness Shown Everywhere.

The Southern trip has been one of gratification to all concerned. To Nashville it has been the means of directing attention to the Tennessee Exposition, of which Nashville is so great a part. Incidentally, it has introduced the President and his wife, who shares with him a manifest popularity, to a large number of people who respect the President as a man as well as the occupant of a great office. Wherever he has gone, he has been received with kindness. Not a shade of partisanship has clouded the sunshine of the journey. Some murmurs of dissatisfaction were heard at Chattanooga, but they were not directed at the President. An ambitious and possibly selfish member of his own party, having some opportunities to manage the details of the arrangements for the President while in Chattanooga, appeared to have so disposed of the President's time that he would not meet any of the prominent and influential men who had contributed to his election, and are hopeful that his Administraiton will justify their judgment and action. The President in a measure flanked the attempt to fence him in, but he cannot entirely remove the feeling of resentment felt toward the persons who adopted an exclusive and mistaken plan to keep him from meeting many of his warm friends and well wishers.

BILTMORE HOUSE'S CHARMS.

Beautiful North Carolina Spot Which Art Has Helped Embellish.

Biltmore House stands upon a terrace overlooking the French Broad and Swannanoa Valleys, and from its turrets are to be seen fifty mountain peaks, having an altitude of 5,000 feet and over. Every conceivable modern adornment and convenience is found within its walls. Driveways have been constructed at an enormous expense, and wind over rustic bridges, besides artificial lakes and natural water-courses, while on either hand mountain sides, so attractive in their native ruggedness, have been added to by the art of landscape artists and enriched in foliage from the arboretum until they form never-ending beautiful surprises.

Biltmore House, in connection with its surrounding park and outlying hunting and fishing preserves, is probably the most valuable as well as the most extensive private property in America. The house tract contains 8,000 acres, upon which seventy-five miles of driveways have been constructed, while the hunting preserves embrace 87,000 acres, in which is included Mount Pisgah, one of the most prominent peaks on the Asheville plateau.

THE QUEEN'S CARPET.

The Wonderful Fabric Making for Her Majesty by the Women of England.

From The London Chronicle.

At Bridgnorth, within a stone's throw of the home of Bishop Percy, whose "Reliques" have justified the preservation of his house, for nearly four months past women have been weaving with deft fingers the magnificent fabric which will, during the present month, be offered for her Majesty's acceptance. It is in keeping with the loyalty of the givers that the carpet should be manufactured in a town which claims as its civic motto "Fidelitas Urbis Salus Regis." That such a carpet was in course of manufacture was generally known, but no description of it has been made public. In fact, few except the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Teck—in whose mind originated the form which the gift was to take—have had an opportunity of inspecting the designs. When finished it will measure 18 feet by 10, and although of unusually fine texture, is upward of an inch in thickness. It was originally intended that the material should be mohair, but on subsequent consideration the finest worsted yarn was used, inasmuch as this gives the firmest and most durable surface. The coloring is regal in its richness, the whole being conceived with a view to harmonizing with the surroundings of the Throne Room, where it will be used on state occasions.

The centre, which is in two shades of crimson damask, contains the monogram V. R. I. in bold letters of gold, supported by the Tudor rose and the Star of India, the whole being inclosed in a garter bearing the motto "Honi soit qui mal y pense," surmounted by the imperial crown entwined by a wreath of oak leaves tied with a ribbon. A marked feature is the border, in which, on an ecru ground, and in proper colors, the rose, the shamrock, the thistle, and the lotus flower (the latter emblematical of India) are continued until the corners are reached. At the angles are animals allegorical of the colonies; the tiger, representing India, the elephant Africa, the beaver Canada, and the kangaroo Australia. The whole of these animals are lifelike in coloring and attitude, and were specially sketched at the Zoo for the purposes of the design. The extreme edge of the carpet has the conventional band, worked in soft gold. The Midland looms have rarely produced anything so strikingly beautiful. Technically described, the carpet is what is known as royal Axminster, every one of the thousand cords being separately tied by skilled female hands. This fact lends additional interest to a gift offered by women to their Queen.

The loom on which the carpet was produced consists mainly of two strong wooden beams, over each of which the work is stretched, and is in every way identical with those on which the oldest examples of Oriental carpets were made. Real Axminster is only produced by a very few firms in England at the present time, the exceedingly slow process necessary rendering it extremely costly, and consequently creating a somewhat exclusive demand. Since the middle of February no fewer than twelve girls have been regularly employed on the carpet, the number of hands being limited by the size of the loom. All of them showed the greatest interest in the national gift, and individually endeavored to turn out an article which will not only be a credit to the firm by whom they are employed, but will be a singularly handsome example of the superiority of this branch of British industry. A case composed of polished oak is being made for its reception, and as the latter is only to be used on state occasions, there is no reason why it should not remind many future sovereigns of the love and reverence in which Queen Victoria was held by the women of England throughout all the years of her record reign.

THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

Lord Kelvin Revises the Darwinian Chronology.

From The London Standard.

Lord Kelvin yesterday gave an interesting turn to the old-standing dispute between geologists and physicists as to the age of the earth. As soon as the theory of Natural Selection—at first hazarded as an audacious speculation—had been adopted as an article of scientific faith, it became evident that we must revise all our ideas of chronology. For the gradual evolution of innumerable species, for the disappearance of old types, and the development of new forms of life, it was considered necessary to postulate enormous periods of time. We began to think, not in centuries or thousands of years, but in millions and hundreds of millions. When the Darwinist found himself involved in a difficulty, he explained it away by taking a little more time, and the geologists endowed themselves with aeons as liberally as Dumas supplied Monte Cristo with unlimited wealth. Nobody could contradict them, and there was nothing illogical in their progressive encroachments on the infinite. But for some time Lord Kelvin has protested against this license of assumption, and at the Victoria Institute yesterday he summarized his objections in a popular lecture. It is impossible, he says, that the organic changes described or imagined by the naturalists should have been going on for anything like the period they suggest. The date at which this planet became habitable is comparatively modern. It may be thirty million years ago, perhaps it is only twenty. This limit we can fix—he allows a reasonably wide margin for error—by reckoning the amount of heat which has been, and is being, thrown off, and by observations as to the angular velocity of the earth's rotation. If these calculations are accepted, the Evolutionists are reduced to two alternatives—either they must largely modify their theory, or they should set themselves to show that the processes of Natural Selection were carried out much more rapidly than had been believed, at a greater rate than such contemporary changes as they can produce by way of illustration. Here, then, is an issue clearly joined, and Lord Kelvin believes that if the late Prof. Huxley had realized, eighteen years ago, how strong was the evidence about to be brought forward, he would have spoken more cautiously about the antiquity of organic life. The philosophy of the geologists, said Lord Kelvin, was in some respects "very rotten," and he proceeded to lay down, as if it were quite a self-evident axiom, that "there must be a definite beginning and a definite end of this world as an abode of life." And he has even ventured, on another occasion, to suggest an extraneous origin for the animation in which we have a part. But that leads us into theories at least as vague as those which he denounced. The metaphysic of a physicist is as inconclusive as the materialism of an evolutionist.

New Name for England.

From The London Globe.

A correspondent writes to The Daily News to suggest "Enwiscolia" (made up as follows) as a name for the empire in all its component parts:

EN — W — I — S — COL — IA
England. Wales. Ire- land. Scot- land. Colo- nies. First and Last letter of India.

The natives of all portions of the empire to be known as "Enwiscolians." The author of this proposition writes from Acton, which has been described as "past Ealing and on the road to Hanwell."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

9:10 A. M.—403 East Eighty-third Street; Mary Carroll; damage, $10.

10.30 A. M.—322 West Twenty-sixth Street; unknown; damage trifling.

1 P. M.—411 West Forty-fifth Street; Mary Mescel; damage trifling.

3:30 P. M.—235 West Sixty-second Street; Eliza Kitchade; damage, $75.

6:30 P. M., 241 West Fifteenth Street; no damage.

6:45 P. M.—42 Franklin Street; Thompson & Co.; no damage.

Grain-O is a healthful table beverage that takes the place of coffee. Try it.—Adv.

SENATORS HOLD A CAUCUS

Republicans Consider Various Propositions Relating to the Sugar Schedules.

HAWAIIAN MATTER GOES OVER

Intimated that Something is Likely to Happen that Will Alter the Status of the Reciprocity Treaty.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Republican Senators were in caucus for more than three hours to-night. Three propositions only were under consideration. These were: The question what to do with the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, the advisability of giving a bounty on beet sugar, and the matter of an anti-trust amendment.

The Hawaiian treaty question was passed over; the beet sugar treaty proposition was withdrawn, and the anti-trust amendment was referred to the Republican members of the Judiciary Committee.

The Hawaiian question was the first matter taken up after the caucus opened. This subject had been referred to the Finance Committee.

Senator Allison, speaking on behalf of the committee, said it had been deemed advisable to pass the matter over on account of the strong probability of more important happenings in connection with Hawaii.

He did not speak in terms of the annexation treaty, but he said that it was to be presumed that Senators had read the afternoon reports in the newspapers. He was understood by all the Senators present to refer to the report that a treaty of annexation had been negotiated.

Senator Frye, speaking in behalf of the friends of the reciprocity treaty, said that in view of these developments they were satisfied to have the subject postponed until further developments in connection with the general question of our future relations to Hawaii.

The proposition for a beet-sugar bounty was then broached by Senator Gear of Iowa, who proposed that a bounty be given of one-half cent per pound per annum, decreasing at the rate of one-tenth of a cent a year for five years, when the bounty should cease. The suggestion was opposed by several Eastern Senators as being based upon an objectionable system. It was supported by Senators Gear, Thurston, and Shoup.

The two last-named Senators in their speeches dwelt especially upon the necessity for a bounty in case the Hawaiian sugar was to continue to come in free, saying that with the competition of Oriental labor by which the island sugar was produced, it would be impossible to establish the beet sugar industry in the United States without some such encouragement as a bounty would give.

They took occasion incidentally to score the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty as a blight upon American industries, and to express the hope that if annexation should fail, the reciprocity treaty would be canceled forthwith.

There was such determined opposition to the bounty plan that Mr. Gear first reduced the figure to one-quarter of a cent a pound and then withdrew it entirely, without risking a vote on it.

The principal speech on the question of the advisability of an anti-trust amendment affecting the entire bill, which was the next matter taken up, was made by Senator Carter of Montana, who moved that the subject be referred to the Republican members of the Judiciary Committee with instructions to investigate the question thoroughly, with the view of deciding what action could be taken to limit trusts within the bounds of the Federal Constitutional limitations.

The Pettigrew amendment and the Nelson amendments, the latter Senator having two on the trust subject, were before the caucus and there was an evident desire on the part of some of the Senators, especially Mr. Nelson, to have immediate action.

Mr. Carter stated that he was as anxious as any Senator could be to enact effective anti-trust legislation, but it was, he said, all-important that whatever action was taken should be in proper form and able to stand a judicial test. He urged the party in very strong terms to take hold of the trust question at the present time, saying it was going to be, without doubt, the important question of the future. He expressed the opinion that both the tariff and the finances would soon be subordinated to that of trusts.

There was no division on Mr. Carter's proposition to refer the matter to the Judiciary Committee. It was the understanding that an early report would be made to the Republican caucus.

In accordance with the action of the caucus when the sugar schedule is taken up in the Senate to-morrow and the voting stage is reached on the Pettigrew amendment against trusts, Senator Allison will ask that the vote shall be postponed until the consideration of the Tariff bill as a whole shall be completed. He also will ask to have the Hawaiian reciprocity question postponed for the present.

Messenger Boys' Long Trip.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

O. P. Dobson and F. B. Drain, two messengers of the Western Union in Knoxville, hold the record for the longest trip made by telegraph messengers. These boys left Knoxville at ten minutes past 8 o'clock Saturday night with a message for a woman living four miles beyond Unitia, in Blount County. After riding and walking together forty-five miles, they delivered the message at 10 o'clock Sunday morning. Their route went via Concord, Louisville, Friendsville, Kaisers, McGhee's, and Unitia. The boys came back via Maryville, and of course took their time. The entire distance covered was nearly 100 miles. They had only one accident, and that was a puncture to one of the wheels ten miles south of Knoxville on the start Saturday night. The boys repaired the puncture in the dark and journeyed onward. They found a small boat in which they crossed the Tennessee River at 5 o'clock Sunday morning, and when they came to Little River Sunday afternoon it was so swollen they had to swim and float their wheels on a log, which they pushed in front of them. The charge on the message delivered was $8.50, and the woman told them that she was glad to pay it, as the news was worth that amount. It was from her husband, who had been reported dead in the dispatches.

Chinese Cooks in the Navy.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

The Chronicle is frequently asked by men in the naval service of the United States whether their officers have a right to employ Chinese as cooks and in other capacities on shipboard. As the practice is very general, it may be safely assumed that those following it are violating no naval regulation. Still it is not strange that such a practice should invite criticism. When we bear in mind that it is the announced policy of the Government of the United States to prevent the competition of Mongolian with white labor, and that the policy takes the decisive shape of an act of Congress forbidding the immigration of Chinese laborers, it does seem strange to find our naval officers employing this class of labor to the exclusion of whites, and even in some cases, if the truth is told, violating the laws by shipping and hiring Chinese in China and discharging or permitting them to leave the ship in the United States, thus evading the Exclusion act. If our naval officers do not care to voluntarily comply with the spirit of the laws of the United States in this particular, some plan ought to be adopted to make them do so.

Death of "The Smallest Human Atom."

From The London Chronicle.

Yesterday the Liverpool Coroner held an inquest on the body of a child named Catherine Elliott, who was alleged to be the smallest living human atom in existence. The child was born in Glasgow ten weeks ago, and was being exhibited in Liverpool, the parents receiving £3 10s. her week. The child weighed 20 ounces, was 12 inches high, and the palm of her hand was only the size of a shilling. The parents disclaimed any desire to limit the growth of the midget, which had been guarded from cold, well nurtured, and had never had a day's illness before Saturday last, when, acording to medical evidence, it died suddenly from natural causes. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

Go to Cleveland by new afternoon train of New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 5:00 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Entire day for business. Returning, leave Cleveland 6:00 P. M., arrive New York 10:35 next morning.—Adv.

BUNKER HILL'S MAYOR BURIED.

Had Agreed to be on Friendly Terms with His Slayer, Editor F. Y. Hedley.

BUNKER HILL, Ill., June 14.—The funeral of Mayor John R. Richards, who was shot last week by Editor Hedley, was held to-day, and was attended by nearly all the citizens of the town. The cause of the tragedy was Alice Brown, Richards's cousin, who had been his and Hedley's stenographer at different times. Both loved her, and were political rivals besides. They had several encounters, and Hedley being the smaller invariably got the worst of it. The feud had extended to the whole town, and a mass meeting was held to agree on terms of peace, which were drawn on the following terms: "We, the undersigned, do all agree to the conditions imposed, and that we will faithfully carry them out: John R. Richards and F. Y. Hedley will speak to one another when they meet on the street, and will conduct themselves toward one another as good citizens should. Helen Alice Brown will abstain from holding any conversation with F. Y. Hedley."

Mayor Richards and Capt. Hedley signed this, but Miss Brown laughed at it, and said she would speak to whom she pleased. It was this agreement which brought on the murder.

Henry Burd, Richards's attorney, said to-day:

"Richards had an appointment with me to change his will Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. At 12 o'clock he was shot down. In the original will he had bequeathed a large sum to Helen Alice Brown. The will he intended to make would have annulled this bequest. We will prove that Capt. Hedley had an infatuation for Miss Brown, and that Mr. Richards did not wish to marry her."

Richards was rich and liberal. Hedley is also popular, but eccentric. He was writing a life of ex-Secretary Gresham, whom he served as aide de camp during the war.

EDSON WILL CASES GO OVER.

Court of Appeals to Take Up the Large Bequests in October.

ALBANY, June 14.—Three of the cases on the calendar of the Court of Appeals to-day were the Edson will executors' appeals from decisions of the lower courts declaring void a portion of a bequest of about $500,000 to the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John, the House of Mercy, the New York Charity Aid Society, the Home for Incurables, the Woman's Hospital, the Italian Mission, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Children's Aid Society, the New York Free Library, St. Luke's Home for Females, and the Sheltering Arms—all New York City institutions. The executors of the will are John E. Parsons, Charles S. Fairchild, and W. S. Barton. The cases went over until the October term.

Miss Mary B. Edson left an estate of over $1,000,0000 in their care, about one-half of which she left in trust for such institutions as the Rev. Dr. Huntington of New York might select. He selected those named, and the trustees agreed.

"ORANGE BLOSSOMS" ON APPEAL.

John B. Doris's Play Before the Highest Court at Saratoga.

ALBANY, June 14.—The preferred case on the Court of Appeals calendar this morning at Saratoga was the test of the theatrical production known as "Orange Blossoms," in which a female character disrobes and retires in the presence of the audience.

The appeal is by John B. Doris, the manager of the New York City production, from a decision of all the lower courts convicting him of producing a vicious play in April, 1896, and sentencing him to pay a fine of $250 or be imprisoned for 30 days. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided unanimously that "Such a performance is really more dangerous than a mere vulgar exhibition of nudity, and great danger lies in the appeal to imagination. The aim of the production seemed to be not to honor but to degrade marriage."

Effect of Good Housing upon Mortality

From The London Chronicle.

The exceptionally low death rate in many of the so-called model dwellings in London is sometimes explained by the fact that the dwellings attract young people, and the pick of the poor. This cannot, however, be the case with the dwellings belonging to the Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Working Classes, as it has reached its fifty-third year of a useful existence. The death rate among the 6,430 people who live in the fourteen blocks of dwellings situated in various parts of London was last year only 9.64 per 1,000, which is just half the average for the whole of London. These model dwellings, judged by this fact, are as good as a health resort. There was notably a great saving in infant life. These things speak well for the good sanitary state of the dwellings, and also show that disease is much easier checked among people living in a communal system than in slums, where they lead a more isolated existence.

Picric Acid for Burns.

From The London Chronicle.

Dr. Thierry of the Paris Hôpital de la Charité has by happy chance made a discovery which may prove of immense benefit in the treatment of burns. Having been in the habit of using picric acid in solution as an antiseptic he found one day, when some sealing wax fell on his hand at a time when it was impregnated with this acid, that he scarcely felt any pain, and the same immunity showed itself when he let a burning match fall on his hand. He has since found that all pains from burning cease soon after bathing the part affected in a solution of this acid.

Singular Advice for Cyclists.

From The London Chronicle.

Cyclists who, from hygienic motives, sternly deny themselves a drink when parched with the thirst of exertion and the dust of the country road, will be comforted by the views of Dr. Lucas Championnière of Paris, an eminent authority on the subject, who recommends during exercise as much drink as the cyclist can comfortably swallow—and how much that is!—but no solid food. It is useless to eat during violent exercise, he declares, but it is important to drink, and if the body is in good condition the only result of even repeated "quenchers" is a decrease in weight. French cyclists are said to be in want of a patron saint. Dr. Championnière ought to suit them to a nicety.

Profitable University Discipline.

From The London Figaro.

During the recent visit of the Prince of Wales to Cambridge the effervescing loyalty of the undergraduates exhibited itself in various ways. A cable was fixed conspicuously across the royal route, from which depended a diminutive union jack. One youth dodged the police, and, jumping into the heir apparent's carriage, asked the Prince if he wanted any one to drive him. Needless to say, he was speedily hauled out. By his Royal Highness's special request no one was "sent down" on account of the rows on the occasion of his visit. Nevertheless, it is said that the authorities collected £750 in fines for exuberant behavior.

Enemy of the Troublesome Hyacinths.

From The Detroit (Mich.) Tribune.

A red spider has been found feeding on the tops of the water hyacinth, and causing considerable damage to the plants that have clogged so many streams in Florida. Numerous patches of the plants from 50 to 100 feet in diameter were observed where the tops had been almost entirely killed by this friendly pest. This serves to confirm Mr. Webber, a botanical expert of the Government, in the view that by the introduction of the natural enemies of the hyacinth it would probably be kept under control, and in his report to the Agricultural Department at Washington, he urges that an expert be sent to the native home of the plant (Venezuela and Guiana) to discover and introduce such natural enemies as insects.

Penny Savings of School Children.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Arrangements have been completed and the penny savings system is ready to begin its work of encouraging thrift among the children of this city. The plan is the same as that which has been in vogue in other cities and in the old country for several years. Books of engraved stamps are to be sold to such children as desire to start small saving funds, and this money is to be deposited in a responsible bank.

WEALTH OF THE CZAR.

Particulars of the Income of Europe's Richest Royal Family.

Apropos of Count Vorontzoff Dashkoff's resignation of the post of Minister of the Imperial Court and Appanages, and Director of the Imperial Stud, the St. Petersburg correspondent of The London Times telegraphs as follows:

"The Emperor Paul, whose reign was certainly not one of the most brilliant, was, nevertheless, one of the greatest benefactors of the dynasty. He not only settled the order of succession on a permanent basis, but also endowed his posterity with the material means of maintaining their position. It is claimed that no other reigning family in Europe is so well provided for. Paul I. set aside a vast amount of landed property under the name of the Imperial Appanages for the sole benefit of all Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses not in the direct line of succession, while the sovereign and the heir apparent, together with their respective families, were to be supported out of the funds of the State. These appanages of the Russian imperial family now cover the enormous total area in different parts of Russia of 21,000,000 acres, an extent of land larger by 2,000,000 acres than the whole of Scotland. This total includes 15,000,000 acres of wood and forest, producing yearly more than 5,000,000 roubles. The total annual revenue of the imperial appanages now reaches 20,000,000 roubles, or more than £2,000,000; and, with no fewer than forty-six members of the imperial family to support, the expenditure at present amounts to a yearly average of over 5,000,000 roubles. In 1801 it was over 6,000,000 roubles. The appanages are quite separate and distinct from extensive private property and from the Crown or State domains, administered by the Minister of Agriculture, and they do not contribute toward the annual expenditure of the Imperial Court, amounting, as far as it can be ascertained, to about £1,500,000, nor toward providing dowries for Imperial Grand Duchesses. Before the emancipation of the serfs the appanages possessed over 800,000 peasants, who paid annually in land and poll taxes for the benefit of the imperial family nearly 3,000,000 roubles, and during sixty-eight years up to their liberation altogether 119,000,000 roubles, or £12,500,000. The Department of Imperial Appanages has since become the largest land proprietor, the largest agriculturist, and the largest wine producer in the empire. Its industrial enterprises in timber, sugar, cotton, and other products are rapidly developing on a proportionately large scale. During a century of existence it has furnished the collaterals branches of the imperial house with altogether 236,000,000 roubles; and as the imperial progeny continues to increase, a large reserve fund is employed in preparing to meet their ever-growing requirements."

Coincidence or Foresight?

Paris Telegram to The London Telegraph.

Psychical phenomena, or what pass for such, are attracting more attention than ever here at the present moment, as well as the proceedings of the society which has been formed for the express purpose of examining and discussing them. The case of the Soeur Marie Madeleine, who perished in the bazaar catastrophe, is now occupying the particular attention of the members, owing to the fact that she had expressed her conviction that she would be burned to death at no distant date. The communication submitted to the society at the meeting which has just been held is certainly curious and interesting. Soeur Marie Madeleine was forty-four years of age. It was in 1877 that Mlle. Julie Garivet, for such was her name, took the veil. She was in the enjoyment of excellent health, was active, of a very cheerful disposition, and therefore was entirely free from any tendency to contemplation of a melancholy or morbid character. Yet she had a presentiment of her approaching end. Two months ago she told one of her aunts, who complained of feeling ill, that she, her niece, would die before her, and a fortnight before the catastrophe she remarked to a female patient that she would not be there when she was again ill, as she would have been brought back to the house a charred corpse. As she was leaving, on Monday, May 3, the eve of the fatal day, for the bazaar another nun wished her good luck with her sale, whereupon she exclaimed: "My poor sister, what would you think if I were carried back, burned, to this house?" It was noticed that evening that Soeur Marie Madeleine was in very low spirits, and as she was starting, on the following day, never to return alive, she asked the chaplain to give her a blessing and left with an agonized cry. Due note was taken of this strange communication, but no explanation of the alleged phenomenon was volunteered by the members of the Society of Psychical Science.

A New Bicycle Game.

From The London Cycle.

A new bicycle game, or rather a game which can be played on wheels, has lately been evolved by a cycling genius. It is called the Royal game, and requires a court or field divided into alleys. Two teams of nine riders each take part, and the field is divided into a right and left field, with the courses chalked out plainty. An alleyway constructed of ropes or cables, extends from the upper to the lower field on the division line between right and left field. Cables also form two upright sides between which the playwheel rolls and is driven backward or forward by the riders in passing at any point between the lower and upper field. The playwheel is a single bicycle rim, having a four and one-half inch pneumatic tire. The idea of the game is to drive this playwheel from the centre field, through attack of opponents, to a goal ahead, the riders using sticks especially made for the game. The ends of the alleyways are the goals for the respective teams. Players ride in single file and always circle to the left. Thus the two trains are constantly meeting and passing each other in opposite directions on the upper sides of the alleyway. Royal is a game requiring swift riding and much skill, and a novice would scarcely venture to form one of a team.

**A New Gas Burner.

OBSERVANCE OF FLAG DAY

Old Glory Fluttered in the Breeze, and the Entire City Was Resplendent in Color.

CELEBRATION IN THE SCHOOLS

Patriotic Songs and Recitations by the Pupils With Addresses by the Principals on the History of the Flag—Present to Grammar School No. 75.

Old Glory had a day brilliant in sunshine for its one hundred and twentieth anniversary, and a fresh breeze rippled the Stars and Stripes that were floated from housetops and window ledges. Flag Day was more generally observed than it was last year, or at any time since its observance was mooted five years ago, and the entire city was resplendent in red, white, and blue. The bunting which has done service for campaigns and celebrations was brought out, and in business and residential sections buildings were liberally adorned with the National colors. On all of the Federal and municipal buildings the flags were hoisted at sunrise, as they were also on the Liberty Pole at the Battery and at the old fort in Central Park, and as the city awakened the rainbow effect was extended till it reached the entire length of Broadway and of the avenues, through the cross streets, and along the water front, on piers and on shipping.

About the Wall Street district the decorations grew with the day, it being apparent that the occurrence of Flag Day became known to many only as the growing display of flags led to inquiry. By the afternoon the financial district was one of the most gaily bedecked portions of the city.

The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, which has been instrumental in furthering an observance of Flag Day, had sent out a request that all patriotic citizens should observe "the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the adoption by the Continental Congress of the Stars and Stripes as the National ensign by displaying the flag of our country from buildings and shipping."

While the response to this call was very general, the principal celebration of the day was in the schools. Not only was the flag displayed from every schoolhouse, but the Stars and Stripes were draped in the assembly rooms, and in many of the up-town schools the children were provided with small flags, which they waved in time with the singing of the National airs.

Superintendent Jasper had given directions for special exercises. No set programme was followed, but all the children were assembled at the opening of school, and the Principals told them briefly of the story of American independence and of the adoption of the flag.

In some instances the children were called upon to tell the story themselves. Then there was marching around, saluting of colors, and the singing of "America" and the "Star-Spangled Banner."

The Winfield Scott Hancock Post of the Grand Army of the Republic made the day the occasion of presenting a flag to Grammar School No. 75, in Norfolk Street.

This school has 2,500 pupils, nearly all of whom took part in the exercises. School Commissioner Golden presented the flag in behalf of the post, and it was received for the school by Nathaniel Phillips, one of the pupils, with an appropriate speech.

The school children of Brooklyn held special flag day exercises in the various schools. The observance consisted of the recitation of patriotic poems, and a lecture by the Principal, telling the history of our flag, closing with the singing of the National Hymn, "America."

There was also a general display of the flag from the housetops.

Flag day was widely observed in Jersey City. A new flag, much larger than any which had preceded it, floated from the City Hall.

FLAG DAY AT SARATOGA.

Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee Speaks at a Reception.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 14.—A "Flag Day" reception was given to-day to the Saratoga Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Children of the American Revolution.

The address presenting the flag, which was the gift of Mrs. Martha Buel of New York City, was made by Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth of Saratoga Springs and Washington, D. C. Addresses were also made by Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, daughter of ex-President Harrison, and Mrs. Jeannie Lathrop Lawton of Saratoga Springs and Troy.

DETROIT OBSERVES FLAG DAY.

Hoisting of Colors Presented by Her Cruiser Namesake.

DETROIT, June 14.—A feature of flag day in Detroit was the raising of the big flag and Union Jack presented to the City of Detroit by the crew of the United States cruiser Detroit.

The banners were hoisted from the ground in front of the City Hall to the flag staff on top of the building shortly after noon, by some United States marines, amid cheers from the crowd.

Mayor Maybury and others made short, appropriate addresses.

GEORGIA MOB SPARES A NEGRO.

Henry Simpson Caught and Turned Over to the Law.

JONESBOROUGH, Ga., June 14.—A mob which captured a negro, Henry Simpson, with the strongest possible circumstantial evidence of his crime, did not lynch the wretch, but turned him over to the officers of the law.

Saturday Simpson assaulted Mrs. Alvin Turner, a deaf woman, at a small village near here, and was captured after a hot chase. He anticipated lynching, but cooler counsel prevailed. It is said that the negro is wanted in Alabama for a similar offense.

A LOUISVILLE ENGAGEMENT.

Miss Nettie Belle Smith to Marry Dr. Felder of Nashville.

LOUISVILLE, June 14.—The announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Nettie Belle Smith of this city and Dr. Felder of Nashville.

Miss Smith is the daughter of Milton H. Smith, President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, at whose home Preston Thornton committed suicide a month ago upon Miss Smith's refusal to marry him.

Dr. Felder is a prominent young physician. It is said the marriage will take place early in the Fall.

A FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Express Train Ditched in Indiana—Engineer Killed and Several Hurt.

RICHMOND, Ind., June 14.—Train No. 2, south-bound express, on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, was derailed at 3 P. M. to-day at Stone Station, near Ridgeville, thirty miles north of here. The rails are said to have spread, ditching the engine, tender, mail and baggage cars. The smoker was partially derailed. The engine was fatally demolished.

The engineer, David Kramer, fifty years old, of Fort Wayne, was instantly killed. He did not leave his seat, and was found under the engine. Fireman Grabel of Fort Wayne was seriously injured. He fell under the engine. Baggagemaster Martin Mugh of Fort Wayne was also injured. S. W. Mundy, express messenger, of Grand Rapids, was slightly injured.

The smoker and other coaches were not damaged. No passengers were hurt. Heat is supposed to have caused the spreading of the rails.

Free Sons of Israel in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 14.—At to-day's session of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, Baltimore was selected as the place for the eleventh quinquennial session of the order, in 1902. The Executive Committee was directed to suggest and adopt a suitable emblem.

C. T. Plunkett, Broker, Assigns.

LYNCHBURG, Va., June 14.—C. T. Plunkett, broker, made a deed of assignment to-day. Liabilities, $18,500.

PAN AMERICANS AT FALL RIVER.

Forty-five Girls Representing the United States Greet the Delegates with Inscribed Shields.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 14.—The Spanish-American delegates met with a splendid reception in this city to-day.

They were not long in town before they discovered the quality of New England hospitality. The reception accorded them was in fact the most popular expression of feeling thus far encountered in any city. The town was in its holiday dress; flags and bunting adorned the facades of nearly every building, business and dwelling house, and across Pleasant Street, the busiest thoroughfare of the city, stretched an imposing arch fifty feet high, along the top platform of which were grouped living pictures of historical characters.

Forty-five pretty girls represented the States of the Union, each carrying a shield, pointing to words of greeting in English, Spanish, and French. The arch had been erected in honor of the occasion by the French citizens, who form a large proportion of the population.

Another event which lent particular appropriateness to the day's festivities was the opening of the textile exhibition at the Casino. As Fall River has within its confines 83 of the largest cotton mills in the the country, with an aggregate daily output of 85,000 yards, there was nothing small about the display, and the delegates were quick to see its importance.

A marked feature of their day's sightseeing was the unanimous surprise at the extent of Fall River's cotton industries.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED IN OHIO.

They Set Fire to a House and Died in the Flames.

DAYTON, Ohio, June 14.—When the firemen extinguished the fire this noon at the home of Frank Prestel, a laborer, on Nassau Street, they found the badly charred bodies of Rosa, aged six, and Albert, aged two years, locked in each other's arms.

The children had played with matches and set fire to the upper part of the house. So rapid were the flames in their deadly work that the mother discovered the danger of her children too late to save them.

TWO KILLED ON A HANDCAR.

Fatal Collision with a Special Car on an Oregon Railroad.

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 14.—While Superintendent O'Brien of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company was returning from on inspection tour of the road, his private car ahead of the engine ran into a handcar near Rooster Rock, twenty-five miles east of this city, and killed Charles A. Rathbone, brother of Port Captain Rathbone of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and a six-year-old son of R. Dunn, section foreman.

DARING DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

South Dennis Post Office Robbed of $146—Postmistress Shot At.

CAPE MAY, June 14.—A daring robbery took place in broad daylight this morning at the South Dennis Post Office. Mrs. Carll, the Postmistress, had just stepped out of the door, leaving on the desk $146 in registered money, which was to have been mailed later in the morning. She was shot at by a man as she left the office, but not hurt. The robber seized the money and escaped. Constable Gandy summoned a posse of assistants and as soon as possible started on a search for the robber, but up to a late hour to-night he had not been captured.

KILLED BY FLYING TIMBERS.

John Burroughs, a College Student, Stood Too Near a Blast.

UTICA, N. Y., June 14.—In Boonville, this county, this forenoon, John J. Burroughs received injuries from which he died at 1 o'clock.

Burroughs, who was twenty-four years old and a student of Columbia College Law School, was out this morning to see the operations of men engaged in building water works. They were blasting in Charles Street, and Boroughs stood under a tree seventy-five yards away.

The chain that held the covering to a blast broke and a piece of log weighing twenty pounds was hurled through the air, striking the young man with great force. Slivers on the log penetrated to his lungs.

KILLED BY A HORSE'S KICK.

Conrad Brooks, a Prominent Citizen of Troy, Meets Instant Death.

TROY, N. Y., June 14.—Conrad Brooks, a manager for the Andrew M. Church Dry Goods Company of Troy, was kicked by a horse in Cohoes yesterday afternoon and died ten minutes afterward.

Mr. Brooks was about sixty years of age and had been out for a drive with a friend.

As he was riding over Saratoga Street it began to rain, and Mr. Brooks got out to put down the curtains on the side of the carriage. As he did so a Delaware and Hudson locomotive came along and the whistle frightened the horse, and it kicked up its heels, striking Mr. Brooks on the chin. He was knocked down and kicked again by the horse, this time under the left ear. The horse then started on a run.

Mr. Brooks was picked up with a fractured skull and died before a physician arrived.

SCOTT MET A LEGAL DEATH.

Executed at Sing Sing for the Murder of His Wife.

SING SING, N. Y., June 14.—Howard A. Scott, the colored man who murdered his wife, Margaret, in New York on Oct. 20 last, was put to death to-day in the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison. Scott was pronounced dead one and a half minutes after the current was turned on. On the first contact, 1,840 volts were used for ten seconds. There was then a reduction to 250 volts for 50 seconds, followed by a return to the full voltage of 1,840.

Scott and his young wife lived at 159 West Thirtieth Street. He was jealous of her, and this caused a separation. They had not been living together for months. On the afternoon of the day on which she took steps for divorce she was found dead in her room, shot through the body. Scott was executed for the crime.

RAWSON TWINS OUT ON BAIL.

Mayor Read of Woodcliff and James Leach Their Bondsmen.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 14.—Albert and Alpheus Rawson, the twins who have been in jail for several months charged with burglary, were released from custody to-day under $300 bail each. Mayor S. Burgess Read of Woodcliff and James Leach of Park Ridge became their bondsmen. The boys at once went to Hillsdale, where their father's home is. They said they would go to New York in a day or two and probably remain there until they were wanted here. They do not think they will be indicted for the latest charge, that of participating in the hold-up and shooting of the station men at Ridgewood. This charge was held over them while the Grand Jury was in session, and when the jurors refused to indict them on any of the many other charges preferred against them.

FUGITIVE SUPERVISOR BACK.

Philip Erbes Surrenders Himself to the Authorities in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 14.—Philip Erbes, Supervisor of the Sixteenth Ward, who has been away from Buffalo since the indictment of the Supervisors early in the year, surrendered himself to-day.

His attorney, Mr. Ticknor, had a conversation with the District Attorney, and three indictments were produced. They charged Erbes with subornation of perjury, violation of Section 473 of the Penal Code, which prohibits a public official from having an interest in a contract, and auditing and allowing a false account. The third indictment is similar to those returned against the other Supervisors. He will be arraigned on Monday. Erbes was supposed to have fled to Germany to avoid arrest. He refused to make any statement.

New train for Indianapolis and St. Louis by New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 9:00 P. M., arrive Indianapolis next evening, St. Louis second morning.—Adv.

AFTER MISSING TREASURE

James Arthur Looking for $35,000 Buried in Wisconsin at the Outbreak of the War.

GOLD HIDDEN IN THE GROUND

Net Assets of a Wisconsin Bank Closed When Arthur Enlisted in the Army—Put Away by His Partner, Ell Pingers.

SUPERIOR, Wis., June 14.—James Arthur, a veteran of the civil war, now a resident of Buffalo, N. Y., arrived in Superior a few days ago to make inquiries concerning a transaction dating back nearly forty years, and to complete arrangements for starting on a mission in quest of a treasure supposed to be sunk in the bowels of the earth at a point not far from the town of La Pointe, in Ashland County, Wis.

According to Mr. Arthur's story, a bag containing $35,000 in gold was buried in the ground by Ell Pingers in 1861, and has never been discovered, though several expeditions have gone in search of it. It is a strange story, but it is not fiction, unless several old timers with records for veracity have combined to deceive the world, and unless State records lie and other documents fail to prove genuine. The money was certainly placed in a hole in the ground by Ell Pingers in the year 1861, and it probably was never taken away, for the man who did the planting was killed during the war, and no other person knew where the hiding place was. A paper has come to light recently which furnishes a clue to the location of the treasure, and Mr. Arthur expects to be richer by $35,000 within a fortnight.

In the year 1856, when wildcat money flooded the State of Wisconsin, and when the country was on the verge of a financial and political crisis, James Arthur and Ell Pingers, two young men who had been supplied by their respective fathers with a good start in life, immigrated from New York to La Pointe and established a bank, which not only issued notes of its own, but made a specialty of discounting the issue of other banks throughout the State. They pulled through the panic of 1857, and the bank was counted among those that redeemed its currency at face value. When war became imminent between the North and South the young men decided to close out their banking business and return to the East to engage in something more lucrative. In 1861, however, before the bank closed, James Arthur made a trip to Milwaukee, and there became fired with a desire to serve his country as a soldier. He sent a letter to Pingers at La Pointe asking him to close out the business as soon as possible and leave for the East with all the funds. He also gave Pingers the number of his regiment and full directions as to where letters should be sent. Then he marched to the front with a Wisconsin regiment.

Six months after joining the army Arthur received his first and only communication from Pingers. It was a short note, dated from Milwaukee three months prior, and had been forwarded from post to post until it finally reached him at St. Louis. This note is now in the possession of Mr. Arthur, and was shown by him on his arrival here several days ago. It reads as follows:

"Milwaukee, June 8, '61—4 P. M.

"Friend Jim: Got your letter all right. Have closed up bank and sold everything for cash. I realized in all $37,000, and take $2,000 of that with me, but not caring to take a large sum through such a wild country I buried it in a safe place and will advise later concerning exact spot. I am off for bloody war myself. Yours,

ELL PINGERS."

In 1863 Arthur went on a furlough to visit his mother and sisters in New York City, and while there learned that Pingers had been killed at the battle of Richmond, Ky., on Aug. 30, 1862. The papers and numerous personal effects of the dead soldier had been shipped to his mother from Milwaukee previous to his enlistment in the army, but a thorough search failed to disclose any information concerning the location of the hidden treasure. So the furloughed soldier returned to the scenes of war without hope of ever being able to recover the snug little fortune stored away somewhere in Wisconsin soil.

The war over Mr. Arthur returned to New York, and in 1866 he made a trip to La Pointe in company with two friends for the purpose of hunting up the hidden gold. The mission was a fruitless one, but it had the effect of exciting the La Pointe community, and for years after that the natives dug holes in all directions from the old bank, but so far as known the treasure was never unearthed.

In 1867 Arthur's mother died, leaving him a small fortune, and the following year he married the sister of the dead soldier, Ell Pingers. Through this marriage all the personal effects of Pingers came into Arthur's possession, and he made many searches through the papers for a clue to the whereabouts of the missing $35,000, but without result. Ten years after his marriage he made another trip to the scene of his old banking operations, and five years after that he sent a trustworthy employe to look for the hidden gold, but no gold was to be found, and finally all hope of ever recovering the treasure was abandoned.

About three weeks ago, while turning the pages of an old book which had once been the property of Ell Pingers, a small piece of note paper was found by Mrs. Arthur which contained a memorandum written by the dead soldier and which gave the missing information for which search had been made for years. This note, Mr. Arthur claims, will no doubt lead to the discovery of the treasure in time, but the references it makes to roads, trees, and other landmarks have long since been removed by the hand of progress or else obliterated by time, and the undertaking will therefore be attended by more or less of the difficulties before experienced. The old gentleman is confident that, with the information obtained from old acquaintances here and the assistance expected from old residenters at La Pointe, he will be able to unearth the long-buried treasure. He declares his intention of donating one-half of the $35,000 to the veteran soldiers of the Union Army and turning the remainder over to his wife to do as she pleases with.

DREDGING OF CHICAGO RIVER.

Marine Men Object to the Plans of the Drainage Trustees.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Surveyors from the Drainage Canal began to-day the work of laying out the marks for the dredging of the Chicago River. The introduction of a current in the river, narrow and crooked as it is, will make the Chicago River not only the most cramped artery of navigation in the world for the business transacted upon it, but also the most dangerous.

It is the purpose of the Drainage Trustees to cut the channel at Robey Street about 22½ feet below the surface of the water at the mouth of the river. This will give a fall of 2½ feet in six miles. Allowing for the turns and obstructions in the river, it is estimated that this fall will give a maximum velocity of one and one-quarter miles an hour.

Marine men have contended strongly that the flow through the river ought to be at no place over one-half mile an hour, believing that a heavier current, with the passing of vessels, would make navigation extremely dangerous.

Meeting of the Chicago Edison Co.

CHICAGO, June 14.—The annual meeting of the Chicago Edison Company was held to-day, and the old officers and Directors were elected. The affairs of the company were reported in a prosperous condition.

The net income for the year was $590,674.28. The gross earnings were $1,548,608.10, and the expenses $948,038.82.

From the immediate available returns on the new bond issue the company has expended $2,267,000, retiring $1,020,300 debentures, first mortgage bonds, and market street purchase notes, and $1,246,700 for the purchase of additional land.

Hood's Pills

Restore full regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. Try them. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4:28	Sun sets	7:32
Moon rises	...		

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	7:48	Gov. Is'd	8:02
H. Gate	9:51		
P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	8:00	Gov. Is'd	8:21
H. Gate	10:10		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 15.

Ardendearg, Cape Colony and Natal	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Ardanrose, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Polycarp, Barbados, and North Brazil	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah	.....	5:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.

Antilla, Nassau, N. P.	1:00 P. M. / *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ravensdale, Newf'dland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. / *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17.

Augusta Victoria, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Kansas City, Savannah	.....	5:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Southampton and Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. / *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Valencia, Nassau, N. P. and Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M. / *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18.

Alene, Fortune Is., Jamaica, Port au Prince, Savanilla, and Carthagena	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Asti, Pernambuco	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19.

Alamo, Key West and Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Alps, Fortune Isl'd, Jeremie, Jacmel, and Aux Cayes	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M. / 6:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Berlin, Southampton	*8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	5:00 P. M.
Creole, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Delcomyn, La Plata countries	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Furnesia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Galileo, Brazil and La Plata countries	9:30 A. M.	
La Champagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Marengo, Newcastle	.....	.....
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
Mobile, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Norge, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Persia, Hamburg	.....	9:30 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward, and Windward Isl'ds	9:30 A. M. / *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seguranca, Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*Time supplementary mails close at General Post Office. Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 19 at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 15.

Alamo, Galveston, June 9.
Azaelia, Gibraltar, May 28.
Carnthan, Jacksonville, June 14.
Comanche, Jacksonville, June 12.
Ems, Gibraltar, June 7.
Friesland, Antwerp, June 5.
Kansas City, Savannah, June 12.
Mobile, London, June 8.
Oevenum, Oporto, June 1.
Richmond Hill, Glasgow, May 27.
Thomas Melville, Gibraltar, May 31.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.

Aurania, Liverpool, June 8.
Edam, Amsterdam, June 5.
Hildebrand, Para, June 4.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, June 10.
Seguranca, Havana, June 12.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17.

Accomac, Gibraltar, June 3.
Alps, Port Limon, June —.
Andalusia, Hamburg, June 5.
Bremen, Bremen, June 5.
Cheribee, St. Domingo, —.
El Sol, New Orleans, June 12.
Schiehallion, Barbados, June 9.
Trave, Bremen, June 8.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18.

Britannic, Liverpool, June 9.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, —.
Lampasas, Galveston, June 12.
Oregon, Gibraltar, June 12.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, June 12.
St. Louis, Southampton, June 12.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19.

Goodwin, Hamburg, June 3.
Peninsular, Lisbon, June 4.
St. Fillans, Rotterdam, June 5.
Umbria, Liverpool, June 12.

SUNDAY, JUNE 20.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, June 9.
Buffalo, Hull, June 6.
Croft, Dundee, June 6.
La Gascogne, Havre, June 12.
Spree, Bremen, June 12.

Arrived—New York, June 14.

SS Vigilancia, McIntosh, Tampico June 6 and Havana 10th, with mdse. and passengers to James R. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., June 11, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Santo Domingo, (Span.,) Aguirre, Vera Cruz June 4, Progreso 6th, and Havana 10th, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M. to-day.

SS El Norte, Hawthorn, New Orleans, 5 days, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Creole, Gager, New Orleans June 9, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Amana, (Br.,) Carr, Port Natal May 13, via St. Vincent June 1, in ballast to Norton & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Longships, (Br.,) Millons, Philadelphia June 12, in ballast to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Seidera, Port au Prince May 26, Kingston 29th, Savanilla June 1, Carthagena 3d, and Port Limon 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 P. M. to-day.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool June 4, with mdse. to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 1:29 P. M. to-day.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Barclay, St. Vincent, C. V., June 1, in ballast to J. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Teutonic, for Liverpool.
SS Senlor, for Matanzas, &c.
SS Eidsvold, for Philadelphi
SS Roanoke, for Norfolk and Newport News.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., June 14, 9:30 P. M., northwest, moderate breeze, clear, hazy off shore.

Spoken.

Bark Elginshire, (Br.,) Hannah, New York for Shanghai, was spoken May 1 in lat. 1, long. 30.

Bark Strathisla, (Br.,) Urquhart, New York for Macassar, was spoken May 13 in lat. 15, long. 34.

Ship Castle Rock, (Br.,) Johns, London for New York or Philadelphia, was spoken June 5 in lat. 46, long. 21.

Notice to Mariners.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., June 14.—The Lighthouse Board has issued the following: On June 11 a second-class nun buoy, painted red and numbered 12, was substituted for the spar buoy which marked Round Rock, eastern entrance to New Haven Harbor, Conn. Bearings: Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, New Haven, Conn., N. ½ E.; Old Light Tower, New Haven Harbor, N. N. W. ¾ W.; Southwest Ledge Lighthouse, W. N. W. ½ W.

On June 11 a spar buoy, painted red and numbered 6, was established in 6 feet, low water, to mark Steamboat Rock, entrance to Greenwich Harbor, Conn. The buoy should be left on the starboard hand entering that harbor. Bearings: The Greater Dock, Greenwich Harbor, W. ¼ W.; Great Captain Island Lighthouse, S. by W.; centre of Red Rock, Captain Harbor, S. E. by E.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, June 14.—Advices from Cape Town, dated May 26, state that the British bark Port Sonachan, Capt. Dunham, from Rangoon for Rio Janeiro, previously reported putting into Cape Town for repairs and compelled to discharge her cargo, was still undergoing repairs, but had begun reshipping that part of her cargo of rice which had not been damaged.

ANTWERP, June 14.—The British steamer St. Enoch, Capt. Mundle, which arrived here the 11th from New York, has several bow plates badly dented from coming in contact with wreckage on the Atlantic.

LONDON, June 14.—The British steamer Michigan, Capt. Stubbs, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday, for Boston, signaled as she passed Tuskar Lighthouse, to-day, that her port boilers were leaking and the crew was trying to repair them.

ANTWERP, June 14.—The British steamer Highland Prince, Capt. Thomas, which arrived here on the 10th, from New Orleans, via Havre, had a slight fire on the same day in the cotton stored in hold No. 4. Before the fire was extinguished thirty bales of cotton were scorched and others badly damaged.

LONDON, June 14.—The British steamer Ohio, from Rotterdam for Baltimore, which was towed to Sinclair Bay after having been ashore at Freswick Bay, near Wick, has been beached, stern on, and the holes in her bottom are being patched to enable her to reach a port to repair.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 14.—SS Bellarden, (Br.,) Capt. Davidson, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Capt. Forth, from this port for New York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from this port for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Cuflo, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Punsen, from New York for Boulogne, arr. at Rotterdam at 10 P. M. June 11.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from New York, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Capt. Page, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS City of Rome, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day and proceeded.

SS Megantic, (Br.,) Capt. Foot, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Elchel, from New York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Spree, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, from Bremen for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 5 P. M. yesterday.

SS Prinz Regent Luitpold, (Ger.,) Capt. Walter, from Bremen for New York, sld. from Southampton at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Chateau Youem, (Fr.,) Capt. Verries, from Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar June 7.

SS Henri Reith, (Br.,) Capt. Austin, from New York, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) Capt. Boysen, Rotterdam for New York, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, from Hamburg for New York, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Bunger, from Hamburg for New York, passed Dungeness to-day.

SS Westmeath, (Br.,) Capt. Johnson, from New York for Hamburg, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Habana, (Span.,) Capt. Munarez, from New York, arr. at Vera Cruz June 8.

SS Brooklyn (Br.,) from Algiers for New York, passed Sagres yesterday.

SS Energia, (Br.,) Capt. Saw, from New York for Singapore, Hongkong, &c., passed Ponta Ferraria, St. Michael's, to-day.

NO RUBENS ON ROLLED COPPER

Martin Hurel Loses a Prospective Purchaser for His Alleged Antique Paintings by Old Masters.

An old Frenchman named Martin Hurel, who arrived in the steerage of the steamship La Bourgogne in September last, exhibited two paintings, one of which he declared was a genuine Raphael, and the other an original Rubens. Hurel wanted a large price for the paintings which, according to documents brought by him from France, were all that he said they were.

The alleged Raphael is a painting of the Virgin and Child. The alleged Rubens is called "The Descent from the Cross." According to Hurel the Virgin and Child was one of eight Raphaels collected by Charles I. After his execution they were stolen by the Parliamentarians. This Raphael, says M. Hurel, passed into the hands of dealers, who, in turn sold it to the Duke of York, who was at that time in exile in France. After the Restoration the Raphaels were recollected and taken back to Whitehall, and were kept there until 1694, when, it has been declared, they were destroyed by fire.

M. Hurel, however, declared that his picture of the Virgin and Child was rescued and finally passed into the hands of a soldier of the army of Louis XV. An old woman named Rose Boussel, who was associated with his family, bought it thirty years ago from another old woman, who had bought it of an old soldier, who had originally obtained it from the Louis XV. soldier. So much for the Raphael.

Of the Rubens, M. Hurel could say but little, save that it had been in his family's possession for nearly 200 years, passing from father to son in the homestead at Cherliment-on-the-Eure.

Since his arrival in this country, M. Hurel has submitted his treasures to various art critics, all of whom have been favorably impressed with their genuineness. Hurel valued the two pictures at $10,000. A few days ago Peter Loughran, a wealthy real estate owner, residing at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Lenox Avenue, became desirous of owning the alleged antiques, but before purchasing them he requested a well-known collector of antiques to pass upon the genuineness of the pictures.

Hurel and Loughran met yesterday, and the pictures were submitted to the selected expert, who pronounced the Rubens a "fake," after a very slight examination. The alleged Rubens is painted on copper, and upon submitting the back of the painting to the microscope the expert discovered the metal to be rolled copper, not hammered. As Rubens was born in 1577 and died in 1640, a century before rolled copper came into use, it was very evident that he could not have painted the picture.

This settled the fate of both pictures.

CALVARY SUICIDE NOT KNOWN.

A Cousin of Mrs. Doriat Sure the Dead Woman Is Not She—Many Curious Callers.

The identity of the woman who committed suicide Saturday afternoon in the vestibule of Calvary Church, Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, is still undecided. Max Gebauer, the druggist, who at first thought that the woman was Mrs. Josephine Doriat, his former landlady, declared yesterday that he was not sure about it at any time and now thought he had been mistaken.

Late in the afternoon S. Pellaroque of 472 Hudson Street, called, saying he was a cousin of Mrs. Doriat. He said that he was positive the body was not that of his cousin. The only similarity between Mrs. Doriat and the dead woman, he said, was that both had more hair on the upper lip than women usually have.

Mr. Pellaroque was seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night, and said: "There is a trifling resemblance between the two women, but my cousin was dark and had a slightly tilted nose, while the woman at the Morgue has a nose more on the aquiline order, and is evidently a blonde. I saw Mrs. Doriat last in 1887. If she is still alive she is now sixty-one years of age. The dead woman I saw to-day cannot be over fifty."

Many curious persons visited the Morgue all day yesterday ostensibly for the purpose of identifying the corpse, but no one identified it.

Superintendent Murphy received an anonymous letter inclosing a tintype photograph and stating that if the photograph resembled the dead woman the writer would furnish more information. It did not resemble the suicide.

READY TO CHANGE THE POWER.

Underground Trolley Awaits Only the Letting of Contracts.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway said yesterday that since the State Railway Commission has granted the company's application the work of changing the motive power on Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, and Madison Avenues would be pushed as rapidly as possible.

All the plans for the change from horse to underground trolley power, he said, have already been completed, and a large part of the electrical plant has been placed in the cable power house, in Twenty-fifth Street, and preparations are being made for an electric power station at the foot of Ninety-sixth Street. The contracts for the actual work of construction alone remain to complete the preparations.

The work on Sixth and Eighth Avenues, he said, has been checked by certain legal questions. He and the counsel of the company will go before the Sinking Fund Commission Thursday to try to adjust these questions, so that the change of motive power may be pushed rapidly. If the delay on the west side continues, the material brought together for the work on Sixth and Eighth Avenues will be transferred to the east side and used for making the change of power on the Fourth and Madison Avenue line. It is possible, therefore, that the trolley cars will be put into operation first on the east side.

President Vreeland said that he expected that the change of motive power on all these lines would be completed before the end of this year.

Born on Brooklyn Bridge.

The first child born on the Brooklyn Bridge came into the world there yesterday morning about 3 o'clock. It was a blue-eyed boy, and he weighed nearly seven pounds and was robust and healthy. His proud mother is Mrs. Lulu Hobbs, twenty-six years old, of 762 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. Dr. Holmes of Hudson Street Hospital was summoned to attend Mrs. Hobbs in the ladies' waiting room in the New York end of the big structure, and therefore, the surgeon claims, the boy is a

WANAMAKER'S

MERCHANDISE IN A MERRY MOOD

The goods have a jocular air. The jovial prices make them gay. It is thus that our retail trade laughs in sympathy with the June sunshine, and the real traffic of early Summer begins.

You should organize your wardrobe and your household for the Summer. Proper respect for your pocket-book will lead you to consult this column.

Our several stores are a college of economy.

At 12½c the Organdies and Dimities, noticed yesterday, are flying. They float through the air to the rhythm of the yard stick.

There are Men's Serge Suits at $10. Match them if you can, beat them you cannot. We know. We're Clothing folks.

Bicycle Suits for women. A lucky day for them. $5 Suits go down to $3.50. Very stylish, covert cloth, divided skirts. Others, top styles, at $7.50 that were $10 yesterday.

In town or country, heat melts ice—Refrigerators passed the stage of argument fifty years ago. Puritans—our own—$7.25 to $14.50; Eddy's $12.50 to $65; Chests, $5.25 to $14. Every sort you can think of.

Gas is the Summer fuel. Only a portion of the world knows it now, but all the world soon will. Scores of sorts of Gas Stoves and Ranges, $1 to $48. The printer's imp waits, and so the story is short.

Haviland Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, at $15. Never before and maybe never more. Others, 114 pieces each, $22.50, $25 and $27.50. They were $30 to $35, and ought still to be, so other dealers say. We don't. Hence the chances of the day.

Somewhat over 2,000 men's Fancy Shirts, that were well worth $1 are to go at Fifty Cents. A final repetition for this season of the bargain that stirred the town a few weeks since.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

VENEZUELA BOUNDARY TREATY.

Final Ratification Exchanged Between England and Venezuela, at Washington Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The final ratification of the boundary treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela was exchanged at the State Department at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Because this exchange of ratifications marked the closing chapter in the negotiations begun in the last and deciding phase, almost two years ago, the occasion was marked with some formality. There were present in the diplomatic room of the State Department Sir Julian Pauncefote, Señor Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister, and his Secretary of Legation; Acting Secretary of State William R. Day, and Assistant Secretary Thomas W. Cridler, who has been instrumental in framing the various treaties, protocols, and other writings connected with the treaty.

What remained to be done to-day was to exchange the copies of the treaties held by each party and to sign what is known as the exchange protocols. For this purpose Señor Andrade brought along the same magnificent golden penholder, with its eagle quill and diamond-studded heart, that had been used last February to sign the original drafts of the treaties. This pen is the property of the brother of the Minister, and was made for this particular purpose. It will be sent to Venezuela now that it has fulfilled its functions, not to be used again, but to be preserved as a relic.

When the signing was over and each of the parties held the exchange copies of the treaties, there was a mutual exchange of congratulations, and Mr. Cridler was thanked for the pains he had taken to prepare all of the documents for the occasion.

The treaty now becomes binding upon both Governments, Great Britain, and Venezuela, and they must at once begin the preparation of the cases to be submitted to the arbitrators, who will meet in Paris for organization, probably some time next Winter.

With to-day's ceremony, the connection of the United States Government with the negotiations ceases, and the two Governments will be left to work out the boundary dispute to a conclusion, unless there should be some totally unexpected interruption in the workings of the machinery which has been so carefully prepared to insure a settlement of this celebrated cause.

WEST POINTERS BARRED OUT.

Not a Vacancy in the Army for the Sixty-seven New Graduates.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Adjt. Gen. Ruggles has returned to Washington from West Point, where he distributed the diplomas to the graduates of the Military Academy. The graduating class numbered sixty-seven young men, and the officers are disturbed over the fact that there is not at present a single actual vacancy for the boys, who, in consequence, must content themselves with commissions as additional Second Lieutenants until in the course of time they may be assigned to Second Lieutenancies occurring through resignations or promotions or retirements in the higher grades. At the present moment there are still six of the graduates of last year awaiting their turn for vacancies in the undesirable places of additionals.

The officers at the department are disposed to attribute this unsatisfactory state of affairs to the appointment of an undue number of men from the ranks to commissioned places, which the present law appears to require. This year's graduating class from West Point is said to be unusually strong at all points, as an evidence of which seven of the boys have been recommended for assignment to the Engineer Corps. The nominations of the graduates as additional Second Lieutenants probably will be sent to the Senate very soon.

POST OFFICES RE-CLASSIFIED.

Mount Vernon Advanced to First Grade—Other Changes.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The fourteenth annual readjustment of classification and salaries of Presidential Post Offices has been completed. Among the changes in classification are the following:

New York—Mount Vernon advanced second to first; Canton, Goshen, Patchogue, Rose Hill, Silver Creek, and Warsaw, advanced third to second; Port Byron and Saugerties relegated second to third; Pelham and Portland relegated to fourth.

New Jersey—Cranford, Moorestown, Mount Holly, and Weehawken advanced third to second.

Connecticut—New London advanced second to first; West Winsted advanced third to second; Moosup relegated third to fourth.

THE SENATE SUGAR DEBATE

Day of Speechmaking by Allen, Pettigrew, Hoar, Tillman, and Allison.

A DISCUSSION ON TRUSTS

Resolution Providing for a Sugar Commission Referred—Lindsay's Amendment to Wipe Out the Differential Lost.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—When the Tariff bill was taken up this morning Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) reverted to the colloquy of Saturday, in which he held that it was the right and duty of the Government to take legal steps to dissolve the Sugar Trust. He argued that injunction, quo warranto, and other legal process could be invoked against the trust. He said the right of the Federal courts to oust a State corporation engaged in interstate or international trade was undoubted. If Havemeyer and his associates went to New Jersey to procure a charter as a mere shield to improper proceedings, and not to conduct business in that State, the act was fraudulent, the charter void, and the Federal courts had jurisdiction over the subject.

Why, therefore, should the Senate waste time and haggle over the sugar schedule and Sugar Trust, when the courts offered a real remedy for dissolving this gigantic monopoly?

Mr. Allen next spoke in favor of abrogating the Hawaiian treaty. The Senator said the sugar investigation, in which he took part, disclosed that Havemeyer, head of the Sugar Trust, and Claus Spreckels, king of the sugar trade of the Hawaiian Islands, had an agreement by which Spreckels controlled the territory west of the Missouri River, while the territory east of the Missouri was "subject to the forays of the American Sugar Trust." Mr. Allen said his vote and, he believed, the votes of all the Populist Senators would be cast to cancel the Hawaiian treaty as a means of developing the beet sugar industry of this country.

Pettigrew Denounces Trusts.

Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.) followed in support of his amendment proposing that articles made by a trust be put on the free list. He asserted that it was a serious question how the present "Government by the trusts and for the trusts" could be thrown off. There were trusts in coal, sugar, oil, glass, steel, chemicals, crockery, and all other great staples, stifling competition and setting up the rule of the monopoly. No tariff bill would be successful without some defense of the people against the trusts, and such a bill would meet with popular condemnation. As a protectionist he offered this amendment, believing that with it the tariff bill could be defended against assaults.

He contended that the amendment would not seriously diminish revenue, as the bill was not framed to get revenue from trust articles, the American markets being, in effect, turned over to the trusts.

Mr. Pettigrew gave the details of the organization of the many extensive trusts, beginning with that of the Sugar Trust. He figured out profits of $51,098 daily by the Sugar Trust, or over $15,000,000 annually, most of which, he urged, was due to favorable legislation. While the price of sugar was less under the present law than it was under the act of 1890, it was higher than it was in 1885, before the trust was formed.

Mr. Pettigrew then branched off into the discussion of other trusts. The "Anthracite Coal Trust" came in for a share of his attention. It appeared from the evidence before the Lexow committee, he said, that the price of coal had been increased $1 a ton in 1896, and as 40,000,000 tons were sold last year, this advance cost the consumers $40,000,000. He was glad, he said, that he had supported in the last campaign a man who had the courage to avow his opposition to trusts.

All the Trusts Against Bryan.

Mr. Pettigrew also devoted some time to the discussion of the history and profits of the Standard Oil Company, the Linseed Oil Trust, the Leather Trust, the Rubber Trust, and several other trusts. He charged that the trusts in the last campaign all opposed Mr. Bryan's election, and that many of them closed down some of their factories to influence their workmen.

The eleven trusts alluded to by him, he said, were capitalized at $432,000,000 and bonded to the amount of $43,000,000, while representing an actual investment of but $171,000,000. He spoke of the trusts as "modern pirates."

Mr. Pettigrew, speaking generally of the far-reaching influence of these combinations, referred to the fact that when the Joint Traffic Association was about to be tried in New York for violation of the Inter-State commerce law, it was found that only one of the Federal Judges in the circuit was competent to try the case, because the others were interested pecuniarily in the stocks and bonds of the defendant.

The assertion that if the anti-trust amendment prevailed the revenue designed to be provided by the Tariff bill would collapse, Mr. Pettigrew said was absurd. He submitted some figures to show that the proposed duties on articles controlled by these eleven trusts, based on present importations, would be but $8,000,000.

Mr. Pettigrew discussed the several remedies against trusts and declared that if some one of them was not adopted then the extreme remedy of Government ownership would loom up as a practical question. That, he said, was socialism, yet socialism was preferable to despotism.

Lindsay's Amendment Lost.

When Mr. Pettigrew concluded, the Senate was brought back to the pending amendment offered by Mr. Lindsay to strike out the distinction as to Dutch standard in the first paragraph of the sugar schedule, and so place all sugars on an equality at 1 cent per pound, and 3-100 of a cent additional for every degree above 75.

The amendment was defeated—Yeas, 26; nays, 29—Mr McEnery (Dem., La.,) voting with the Republicans in the negative and Messrs. Mantle and Pettigrew, silver Republicans, with the Democrats in the affirmative.

Mr. Mills moved to strike out Paragraph 206 and insert a uniform duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem. Rejected without division.

Mr. Hoar (Mass.) offered his amendment for the appointment by the President of a commission of five members to investigate the subject of sugar production and the best means of supplying the American market at the least cost. He said the raising of revenue from sugar had been a subject of contention for 150 years in England and this country. He did not think any considerable portion of the people believed that the men who had framed these and former tariff schedules were impelled by any other than honorable motives.

But the men who make these tariffs are met by subtle and conflicting questions which already had broken down one of the Senators (Mr. Aldrich.) Mr. Hoar urged, therefore, that his proposed commission would command the best talent of the country in presenting to the Senate the fullest information concerning sugar. Next to the development of the virgin wheat fields, the development of the sugar beet would be the greatest boon to agriculture.

Reverting again to published statements of irregularity in connection with the sugar schedule, Mr. Hoar said that although it had been suggested in the press that somebody had been bribing Senators, these statements were received by serious people throughout the country with "absolute contempt."

Mr. Allison suggested that this was such an important question that it ought to be considered by the Finance Committee.

Mr. Hoar agreed to the reference of the amendment to the committee, and this was done.

Mr. Jones (Ark.) said that the Tariff Commission inaugurated in 1883 at the instance of Republicans had accomplished no good.

Tillman vs. Hoar.

Mr. Tillman (S. C.) then answered Mr. Hoar. He said he had the deepest respect for the integrity of the Senator from Massachusetts. But perhaps he had become callous in his long service, as was indicated by the statement that the best people of both parties treated with contempt the statements that there was irregularity in making the sugar schedule. But, said Mr. Tillman, when published statements were made that Senators were in touch with sugar barons, when circumstantial evidence was at hand that a huge monopoly levied tribute on the public, and that the American people were helpless in the grasp of this octopus, then it was strange indeed that any Senator should assert that the people treat with contempt these charges.

On the contrary, the people wanted an investigation; they wanted the honor of the Senate vindicated or the man who slandered it punished. For that reason, Mr. Tillman said, he had contemplated an amendment to Mr. Hoar's proposition, so that the commission would inquire not only into the mere machinery of sugar making, but also "whether the Sugar Trust had used undue means to control legislation, and to find out how it was and why it was that the American Senate could not touch sugar without getting contaminated."

Mr. Hoar was again on his feet and, speaking with great deliberation, made his response to Mr. Tillman. Turning to the South Carolina Senator, Mr. Hoar said there were some men who seemed to think that down beneath the body of the people there was a great mass of seething people eager for extremes. He knew through and through the character, purposes, and opinions of the men who get their livings from the farms and factories of Massachusetts. He had sprung from a yeoman, his associations had been with that class, and he knew what they were thinking about.

"They are," he proceeded, impressively, "simple, sincere, honest, liberty-loving, God-fearing men. They think no evil, and the appeal to vile passions falls on deaf ears with them."

"Will the Senator permit me—" broke in Mr. Tillman.

Mr. Hoar went on without pausing. The men, he said, who made up the farms and the factories were the same the country over. Their kinsmen had turned westward, building up a new empire there, a larger and a more glorious New England.

"And I hold," concluded Mr. Hoar, "that to the great body of these people these charges are not only preposterous, but infamous."

Mr. Tillman again was ready with a reply. "As to the seething mass of ignorance, as the Senator from Massachusetts has designated the masses—" said Mr. Tillman.

"I deny that statement," said Mr. Hoar. "I said just the contrary, and my statement is perverted."

"Very well," answered Mr. Tillman, "you are the last man I would be willing to misrepresent to his face."

While he claimed no special mission, Mr. Tillman went on, yet he claimed to have come from the farm and from the people, and to have come to the Senate more recently than the Massachusetts Senator.

"I know," he said, "that the only thing infamous in this transaction in the view of the people was the refusal to investigate, and this effort to hide behind the Senatorial toga. Unless you investigate, you stand convicted."

Allison Defends the Schedule.

After this incident the Senate came back to the bill, and Mr. Lindsay moved to strike out 1 95-100 cents and insert 1 8-10 cents, as the rate on sugar. He argued that the rate of the bill was too high, and gave exceptional advantage to the refiners.

This drew from Mr. Allison an animated defense of the paragraph. The Senate paragraph differed from the original House provision, he said, in only one particular, the substitution of 1.95 for 1.875. The difference amounted to only 7½ cents per 100 pounds. The ascending scale of 3-100 cents on each degree above 75 was not an excessive benefit to the refiner.

Mr. Allison submitted tables showing, he said, that the differential under the Wilson law was greater than that of the Senate provision under consideration. He challenged contradiction to these tables, for, he declared, emphatically, he was tired of these accusations that the committee had increased by 50 or 100 per cent. the protection to the sugar refiners.

When Mr. Allison referred to the fact that the committee had pursued largely the course of the Democratic Finance Committee, Mr. Tillman came in with the remark: "Do you emulate or imitate the villainies indulged in by your Democratic colleagues three years ago?"

"I did not indulge in epithets. I did not say villainy," answered Mr. Allison.

"No. I said it," responded Mr. Tillman.

Mr. Lindsay asked Mr. Allison how it was if the refiners received so little benefit, that sugar stocks had advanced from 5 to 10 points, standing on Saturday last at 126.

Mr. Allison replied that he was not to be drawn into that issue. The serious question was to provide such duties as would keep the refining of sugars in this country instead of sending it abroad.

Mr. Allen asked if it was possible to frame a sugar schedule which would not confer some benefits to the Sugar Trust.

Was it wise, Mr. Allison answered, to turn over the business of the sugar refining to other countries? If not, then a differential must be allowed sufficient to keep the business from being done abroad. It was plain that unless a duty was placed on sugar, as on iron, chicory, or anything else, Senators might fold their arms on the protection principle, as no one could tell how soon foreign capital and labor would do the refining now done in this country.

Mr. Caffery again criticised the Sugar Trust, pointing out that it needed no protection, according to its own admissions. Everywhere, he said, was felt the baleful influence of the trust. It invaded the Senate, and wherever it went it blasted and shriveled and burned. It ought to be put out of the domain of legislation.

The bill was laid aside without a vote on the pending Lindsay amendment, and at 5:10 o'clock the Senate held an executive session and adjourned soon after.

NO BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

Minority Compel the Calling of the Roll on Motion to Adjourn.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—After the journal had been read and approved, Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa,) asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill for the relief of the residents of Greer County, Oklahoma.

Mr. Henry (Dem., Texas,) objected, whereupon Mr. McMillin of Tennessee demanded the regular order.

"I do so," said the Tennesseean, "in order that we may proceed with the consideration of bills reported from committees in accordance with Clause 6 of Rule 24."

There were broad smiles on both sides of the House.

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) immediately moved an adjournment.

The opposition, pursuing the policy announced by Mr. Bailey a week ago, demanded a roll call. The motion was carried—Yeas, 88; nays, 7; present and not voting, 15, and at 12:45 o'clock the House adjourned until Thursday.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S DISPENSARY.

Tillman's Report on His Bill to Legalize the Institution.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Senator Tillman, from the Committee on Inter-State Commerce, to-day submitted a report on his bill for the amendment of the Wilson law concerning the commerce in liquor between the States. His bill is intended to legalize the South Carolina Dispensary, and the report made to-day says its enactment, in view of the recent decision of Judge Simonton, is necessary to protect the State from the evils of intemperance. The report also says:

"If the State of South Carolina is to be flooded, as it will be, by liquors under the pretext that they are for private use, when in fact they are for sale without analysis, it is readily seen what obstacles are thrown in the way of State control."

The conclusion is drawn that no remedy is left for restricting intemperance except prohibition, and that, the report adds, is a pronounced failure.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—Chenango Forks, J. E. Weller; Coventry, F. A. Kelly; Lisle, Dwight French; Nanticoke, W. D. Fuller; Pine City, L. B. Bush; Smithville Flats, Dacre Kinnier; Satrykersville, C. S. Dellinger; Triangle, A. R. Whitney; Turner, William Rake.

Connecticut—Westville, D. C. Monson.

MAY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Large Increase Shown Over the Corresponding Month of 1896.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The monthly comparative statement of imports and exports, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, shows the exports of domestic merchandise during May to have amounted to $76,302,082, as compared with $64,587,491 for May last year.

The imports of merchandise during May last amounted to $79,321,827, of which $3,683,770 was free of duty. The increase in the total imports of merchandise over May, 1896, was over $22,000,000. For the eleven months ended May 31 last, the exports of domestic merchandise exceeded those for the same period last year by over $162,000,000, while the imports fell off during the same period about $44,000,000. The exports of gold during last May amounted to $9,496,717, as against $19,106,913 for May, 1896.

The imports of gold during May aggregated $559,958, a decrease as compared with May last year of about $4,500. During the eleven months the imports exceeded the exports by about $48,271,000.

The silver exported during May amounted to $4,337,342 and the amount imported about $767,000. During the eleven months the exports of silver exceeded the imports by about $46,000,000.

READY TO ANNEX HAWAII

A Treaty to be Sent to the Senate Soon After the President Returns to Washington.

M'KINLEY SURE IT WILL PASS

Japan Believed to Have an Eye on the Islands, Which Alarms Americans in Hawaii and Friends of Hawaii in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The treaty for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, which was referred to in THE TIMES on Saturday last, will, it is understood, be sent to the Senate soon after the return of the President, unless present plans are altered. The treaty has been written, and all its details were fully agreed upon before the President and Secretary Sherman left for the South. There is no doubt, it is said, of the President's acquiescence in the terms of the treaty, for the reason that he was made fully aware of them before he left.

The treaty is on the general lines of the treaty negotiated during the Administration of President Harrison and withdrawn by President Cleveland. It provides for annexation without the exaction of conditions on the part of the Hawaiians as to the form of government to be vouchsafed to Hawaii, leaving that question to be entirely disposed of by the Government of the United States. The United States will agree, however, to assume the debt of the present Hawaiian Government, but will come into possession of all the Hawaiian crown lands and other possessions.

Several Senators have received definite information concerning the existence of the treaty and are well acquainted with its terms, though they refuse to discuss the matter, having received the information in confidence. The knowledge of the existence of the treaty has been communicated to members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and also to members of the Finance Committee.

In the Republican caucuses the subject of the treaty has been hinted at, but in rather a vague manner. Senators asserted that there were in progress negotiations looking to the annexation, but they would not aver that they knew a treaty had been drawn, nor would they give any assurances that it would soon be sent to the Senate.

Senate Already Canvassed.

In private conversation with other Senators, however, they gave information that was definite enough to satisfy those with whom they talked that the treaty was not only to be sent in, but that it was now already drawn and only awaiting the signatures of the officers of the two Governments to complete it.

It is known that the approval of the Committee on Foreign Relations is assured, as eight members of the committee have approved its terms. This will enable the committee to speedily report the treaty to the Senate, so that it may be taken up immediately after the Tariff bill is disposed of.

The Senate has been canvassed to a certain extent by Senators favoring annexation, and, while there are some Senators who are non-committal, the supporters of the proposition say they believe that they can count upon the two-thirds vote necessary to insure ratification.

The especial friends of the President about the Senate say that the treaty has been made in accordance with his views, and that it would have been sent in some time ago but for his exactions as to details.

The present condition in Hawaii, it is said, has had much to do with favorable consideration of the treaty of annexation. The present Government of Hawaii and the people who support it are very much concerned about the Japanese situation.

Japanese May Take Action.

Private information received by Hawaiians in this city is to the effect that the Japanese at any time may take some action looking to acquisition of the island. The advices officially received are of much the same tenor. The sentiment in the Senate seems to be that Japan in no way should control the Islands or get a foothold there. This argument has been used to prevent even notice of abrogation of the present treaty in the Tariff bill. It is said that such notice might be followed by Japanese occupation, and the Islands could not be regained by the United States without a struggle. In this connection it is learned that the conversations among the most prominent Japanese residents of Hawaii which have been reported to the representatives of the islands in Washington have been of a threatening character, and that the American residents have more concern than has been shown in the published accounts.

The officials at the State Department steadfastly refuse to make any statement as to the negotiation of a treaty providing for the annexation of Hawaii, and at the Hawaiian Legation the same silence is observed. However, it is known that the treaty, though not yet signed, has been drawn up ready for signature, and as the President is fully aware of its scope, there is no reason to doubt that he will authorize its signature. In this case it is expected that the document will be sent to the Senate for its action very soon, even within a week, it is said in some well informed quarters. If this be the case, it may be taken for granted that the President has taken steps to assure himself of a favorable reception for the treaty in the Senate and to guard against such a mishap as befell the arbitration treaty this session.

EDWARD B. WHITNEY RETIRES.

As Assistant Attorney General He Argued Many Famous Cases.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Assistant Attorney General Edward B. Whitney retired from office to-day. He has had charge of the litigation arising out of the tariff law and argued in the Supreme Court the income tax case, the sugar bounty case, the Debs case, the Long pension case, and the recent inter-State commerce and filibustering cases.

Mr. Whitney was the oldest in commission of the officers in high rank in the executive departments of the Cleveland Administration, excepting Assistant Secretary of State Adee. His last appearance for the Government was at Nashville last month, in the prosecution of the Cast Iron Pipe Trust, under the anti-trust law of 1890.

Mr. Whitney will return to New York, and be succeeded by a Yale classmate, Henry M. Hoyt of Philadelphia.

VETERANS RUSHING FORWARD.

Additional Clerks Necessary to Record Pension Claims.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The war veterans are rushing forward their applications for pensions under the new Administration, and the increase in the volume of such business has been so extraordinary as to necessitate the detail to-day of thirty additional clerks to the Record Division of the Pension Bureau to look after the claims.

These employes were taken from the various adjudicating divisions. In the ten days ending last Saturday the number of applications of all kinds for pensions aggregated 14,300.

During the eighty-three days subsequent to March 8 last the Record Division of the office disposed of 84,100 applications. The approximate number of such claims now pending in the bureau is 35,000.

New Bids for Indian Clothing.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The bids for furnishing clothing supplies to the entire Indian service have been finally canceled and new bids will be called for by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones, to be opened in New York City July 15 or 17.

BURNED BY A LAMP EXPLOSION.

Stephen Welsh and a Child Fatally Hurt Near Sharpsburg, Penn.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 14.—A lamp explosion in the residence of Stephen Welsh, near Sharpsburg, early this morning set fire to the house and badly burned the four occupants. The injured are Stephen Welsh, Mrs. Welsh, and two children. Welsh and one of the children are in a critical condition and may die.

The house was entirely destroyed. The loss was $10,000.

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STATE TROOPS DISBANDED.

The Adjutant General Acts on the Report of Gen. McLewee.

ALBANY, June 14.—The Adjutant General has announced the disbandment of the Twenty-sixth Separate Company of Elmira, Robert P. Bush Captain, and the Fifth Battery of Syracuse, A. D. Hayes, Captain. These disbandments were recommended by former Inspector Gen. McLewee, and the request is indorsed by Inspector Gen. Hoffman. Poor condition is the reason.

DR. GEORGE ALLEN REMOVED.

No Longer Head of the Collins State Homeopathic Hospital.

BUFFALO, June 14.—Dr. George Allen, Superintendent of the Collins State Homeopathic Hospital, has been removed by the Board of Managers. The removal is the result of trouble over a question of an appointment. A committee of the Board of Managers will present a report to the authorities at Albany to-morrow.

The hospital, which is situated at Collins, Erie County, was to have been opened to receive patients to-morrow. Dr. Allen was appointed to the position of Superintendent from the asylum at Middletown, N. Y.

SYRACUSE JANITOR DRUGGED.

Stephen G. King Bound and Robbed During the Noon Hour.

SYRACUSE, June 14.—This afternoon the elevator boy in the Lynch block discovered Stephen G. King, the janitor, in the basement, near the elevator shaft, in an unconscious condition, with his hands tied fast. King is now conscious, but unable to tell a connected story. The police think from what he has said that three men drugged him during the noon hour and robbed him, leaving him bound. King is spoken of by his employer as very reliable. He is to be married on Wednesday.

NEW JUDICIARY IN DELAWARE.

Gov. Tunnell Completes His Selection of State Judges.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 14.—Gov. Tunnell to-day completed his selection of the State Judiciary under the new Constitution by making the following appointments:

Chief Justice—Charles B. Lore.

Associate Justices at Large—Ignatius C. Grubb of Wilmington; for Newcastle County, William C. Spruance; for Kent County, James Pennewill; for Sussex County, William H. Boyce.

Chancellor John R. Nicholson was reappointed last week; Chief Justice Lore and Judge Grubb are also reappointments. Judges Pennewill and Boyce take the places of Judges David T. Marvel and Charles Cullen on the old bench.

Judge Boyce is at present Secretary of State under Gov. Tunnell, and it is understood that he will be succeeded in this office by Charles M. Cullen of Georgetown, a son of ex-Judge Cullen.

Deputy Marshal Buckley a Suicide.

MILWAUKEE, June 14.—Deputy United States Marshal William Buckley to-day committed suicide by shooting himself at his home, in this city. He was widely known in Government detective service and figured quite prominently during the famous Whisky Ring trials.

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At 5 P. M. every day the Lake Shore Limited leaves Grand Central Station for Chicago by the Lake Shore Route, arriving next morning at Cleveland, 7:15, Chicago, 4 P. M.
Returning, this train leaves Chicago 5:30 P. M., arriving Grand Central Station at 6:30 P. M. next day.

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Successor to CALLANAN & KEMP.

BUILDINGS IN BRONX PARK

Special Committee Disagrees with the Report of the Directors of the Botanical Garden.

SCENERY MUST BE PRESERVED

The Commissioners Object to the Locations Selected for the Proposed Museum as Tending to Produce an Effect Unnecessarily Artificial.

C. S. Sargent, Thomas Hastings, John C. Olmsted, and Samuel Parsons, Jr., a special committee appointed by the Park Board to examine the plans for the proposed botanical garden in Bronx Park, have made their report. They do not agree with the plans of the Directors of the botanical garden, and have asked the Directors to meet them this week, probably on Thursday, in order that the differences may be adjusted.

In its report, the committee says:

"The land in question was taken by the city for a public park, and its use and development, whatever subsequent arrangement may have been entered into concerning it, should always be limited by conscientious regard for the beautiful natural features that are included within its borders. If the people are to appreciate and enjoy the unusually beautiful, broad, simple landscapes and secluded sylvan scenery of the main portion of Bronx Park, it is essential that the important buildings be kept as much as possible out of the characteristic scenery of the park, and that all needed minor buildings should be inconspicuously situated, modest in size, and designed with a simplicity that would leave the mind free to be affected by the predominance of rural beauty.

"On the other hand, if the people are to fully appreciate and enjoy the important museum buildings, it is equally essential that they should be in a formal group; that their immediate surroundings should be formal, and that each building should be imposing in proportion and symmetrical in architectural design.

"Bronx Park is a beautiful piece of country. Its greatest value must always be to afford an opportunity to crowds of persons to enjoy country sights and sounds, and to escape occasionally from the artificial surroundings of city life. It should not, therefore, be made unnecessarily artificial. If it had been intended to secure a piece of flat ground for the display of architecture, a region of rocky knolls, steep hillsides, dense woods, and noble, isolated trees, would not have been selected for the purpose, since these features would have to be largely destroyed to accommodate architectural motives. Fortunately there is a portion of Bronx Park that is not an essential part of its landscape, where the buildings required for the botanical garden can be conveniently and effectively grouped so as to meet every requirement of architectural features and accessibility.

"Having a firm conviction of the truth of these simple fundamental principles, we cannot approve of the locations indicated on the plans for the Director's residence, the museum, and the conservatory. We believe the Park Commissioners should decline to approve the plans as they are now presented to us."

MULBERRY BEND PARK TO OPEN.

A Musical Programme and Address Will Celebrate the Occasion.

The formal opening of Mulberry Bend Park will take place to-night. There will be music and addresses. The work of completing that particular improvement has been long and tedious.

As long ago as 1875 the crowded condition of the tenement houses in the Bend was a subject of public agitation, but little was done until the appointment of the Tenement House Committee in 1885. During the Mayoralty of Abram S. Hewitt, in 1887, the Small Parks act was passed, and in the following year the plans were filed for Mulberry Bend Park. Mr. Hewitt was Chairman of the Small Parks Committee. The city paid $1,500,000 for the land.

The appropriation for small parks amounted to $1,000,000 a year only, and the Legislature appropriated in 1896 an additional $3,000,000 for the purpose. This was done through the efforts of a second Tenement House Commission. It was also enacted that no school in New York shall be without an open-air playground.

The Rev. Dr. Mackenzie Leaves.

The Rev. Dr. James C. Mackenzie of the Lawrenceville School, who, owing to the need of rest, was obliged to cancel his engagement to lecture at Chautuaqua this Summer, was a passenger on the steamship Teutonic, which sailed yesterday. He will spend some time in Europe. In his absence Dean Murray of Princeton University will preach the baccalaureate sermon at Lawrenceville, June 20. The Rev. Howard S. Bliss makes the annual address under the auspices of the Christian Association on the afternoon of Commencement Sunday, and on Founder's Day, June 22, Hampton L. Carson delivers the commemorative address.

Escaped Boys Recaptured.

Two boy inmates of the Disciplinary School for Boys, in Flatbush, who escaped from that institution about two weeks ago, were recaptured last night. The boys are William Roe, thirteen years old, of 402 North Second Street, and his cousin, Samuel Roe, ten years old, who has parents living at 51 Ellery Street. On the day they escaped they stole a gold watch and chain, which they pawned, and then went to Bowery Bay, where they remained until their money was gone, and then obtained their food by begging and slept where they could. On Friday night they attempted to break into the apartments of Mrs. Matthew Meagher, at 125 Hope Street.

Jumped from Harlem Bridge.

While intoxicated, Theodore Winkler of 1,381 Third Avenue jumped yesterday afternoon from the temporary bridge over the Harlem River, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The act was seen by Roundsman J. J. Coonan of the High Bridge Station, who jumped in after Winkler and brought him to shore. The jump is twenty-five feet, and Winkler was slightly injured. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital a prisoner. He will be arraigned in court on a charge of attempting suicide.

New Line of Freight Steamers.

A new freight steamship line, in which T. Hogan & Sons are interested, has been established, to ply weekly between New York and Galveston, and the first steamship will sail from here July 10. It will be known as the Lone Star Line, and will take freight for all points in Texas, New Mexico, Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and the other States of the far West. C. F. Byers, with offices at 371 Broadway, is the Eastern Freight Agent.

Bled to Death from a Leg Wound.

ODESSA, N. Y., June 14.—Ralph Sheldon, aged sixty-nine years, a prominent citizen of this place, went hunting Sunday afternoon. His gun was discharged by being caught while he was climbing over a fence. The charge took effect in his leg, and the man bled to death before he was found.

He had crawled some distance, and was found in the rear of his home.

Funeral of Richard Nevins.

The funeral of Richard Nevins, who died Friday at the Hotel Gerard, was held yesterday at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. William T. Bull, 35 West Thirty-fifth Street. The Rev. Roderick Terry of the Old South Church officiated. According to the wishes of the deceased, only members of the family were present. The burial was in Greenwood Cemetery.

A Child's Skull Fractured.

While playing on the stoop in the rear of her home, at 132 Grand Street, Brooklyn, last evening, Gussie Holtzstein, four years old, lost her balance and fell over the railing into the cellar through an open door, fracturing her skull. The child will die.

Endangered His Life When Delirious.

Suffering almost beyond endurance from locomotor ataxia, William Newbold, sixty years old, of 136 Harrison Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday night attempted in his delirium to drop to the ground from an upper window of the house, thirty-five feet below, and was seized just in time to save his life.

CAUSED BY CARELESSNESS.

There are Thousands of People Suffering To-day, Who Have Not the Slightest Occasion to Do So.

Some of the most deadly diseases from which humanity is a common sufferer are caused by the entrance into the system, and the subsequent growth there, of certain micro-organisms, or germs. These diseases have been aptly called "filth diseases," because the germs which cause them flourish most luxuriantly in all sorts of organic dirt, or filth. Such germs commonly occur in water drawn from a contaminated water supply, or in ice taken from contaminated ponds or rivers. Among the most common of germ diseases are typhoid fever, diphtheria, cholera, cholera infantum, and yellow fever. Physicians all agree that from impure water, the greatest danger arises. And when it is remembered that the only really pure water is distilled water, that ice water is often prolific in disease germs, and that even boiled water fails to purify it, it is at once seen how great is the danger that confronts us.

The best advice which can be given to people, whether residing in city or country, is to make use of some pure, effectual stimulant which will keep the blood in healthy circulation and prevent contagious germs getting a stronghold on a stagnant system. Nothing will do this so well as pure whiskey, and the pure whiskey best known to the world is Duffy's pure malt.

Not only will it keep the system in vigorous condition, but its addition to even contaminated water will render it harmless.

A COOL BOTTLE

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Line Refunding Mortgage to Secure a Bond Issue.

A DIRECTOR MADE TRUSTEE

The Property Covered Includes All the Lines of Realty and Certain Stock Holdings—The Central Trust Company as the Purchaser.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 14.—The Directors and stockholders of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company authorized to-day the filing of a refunding mortgage on the property of the company in favor of the Central Trust Company of New York, to secure an issue of $15,000,000 of bonds. James Murdock, one of the Directors of the company, is made Trustee. The bonds to take up or refund these bonds will become due July 1, 1947, and bear interest from July 1, 1897, at 6 per cent. interest, payable in gold, semi-annually. The railway system, according to the mortgage, is practically sold to the Central Trust Company.

The property covered by the mortgage includes all the lines of realty, and also 10,000 shares of the capital stock of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company of the par value of $100 each, and 2,400 shares of the capital stock of the Belt Railroad Company of Chicago, at the par value of $100 each.

Among those present at the meeting were Samuel Thomas, President; J. S. Greenough of New York; W. S. McDoel, Vice President and General Manager, and E. C. Fields, General Attorney.

After the meeting the Directors left on a special train, and will make an inspection of all parts of the system.

LIGONIER VALLEY ROAD SALE.

Rumored Purchase of the Line by the Pennsylvania Company.

PITTSBURG, June 14.—The Pennsylvania Railroad is at present negotiating for the purchase of the Ligonier Valley Road. It is rumored here to-night that the deal has already been closed, but that cannot be confirmed.

On last Friday Eastern officials of the road spent the day in traversing carefully the whole eighteen miles of the road between Ligonier and Latrobe, inspecting station houses, rolling stock, and all equipment.

The Pennsylvania people came quietly and slipped away like Arabs, the fact of their having been in Western Pennsylvania not leaking out until to-night.

The Ligonier Valley Road is considered one of the most valuable short lines in the State. It passes through the valuable Western Pennsylvania stone quarry region. The wild, picturesque portion of Westmoreland County, through which the road runs, is the picnic ground of Western Pennsylvania; the excursion business is something enormous, and it is thought the Pennsylvania main line covets this.

The road is owned by Mellon & Son, the Pittsburg banking firm and well-known oil men.

NEW ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.

The Remaining Pass Through Sierra Madras Surveyed.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 14.—E. J. Baldwin is working to secure the one practical pass remaining in the Sierra Madre Mountains and the only way by which a railroad from the north could satisfactorily enter the south of the range.

A force of men is now engaged constructing a trail from the big Santa Anita Canyon over to the territory that is adjacent to the northern end of the Santa Gabriel Canyon, and thus make a passway over to the Mojave desert.

The grade being one foot in sixteen, can be made available to accommodate a railway line. In fact, it is announced by one close to Mr. Baldwin that an electric road will be built along the route of the trail. The road will penetrate to the lake, and over through the pass to the Mojave desert, and presumably from there on to Antelope Valley. This move will give Baldwin control of the only remaining pass to Los Angeles from the north.

PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS.

Senate Appoints a Committee to Investigate the Titles.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day decided to investigate the issuance of patents to the Pacific railroads under the Pettigrew resolution, and appointed Senators Foraker, Stewart, and Harris of Kansas a sub-committee for that purpose. The resolution provides:

"That a committee of five Senators shall be appointed by the Vice President, whose duty it shall be to investigate the issue of patents for lands of the United States to the Pacific railroads and to the California and Oregon Railroad.

"Said committee shall also investigate and report to the Senate the amount due the sinking fund of the Union, Central Pacific Roads on account of subsidies paid the Pacific Mail Steamship Company by said roads and deducted from the gross earnings of said roads and charged to the operating expenses."

TROUBLE OVER RATE-CUTTING.

A Cheap Ticket from St. Paul Offends Eastern Lines.

CHICAGO, June 14.—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road has placed on sale in St. Paul a round-trip ticket unlimited in all respects, save dates, which is via Chicago to New York, for the price of $30.50.

A number of Chicago scalpers have bought heavily of the tickets in St. Paul, and, throwing away the St. Paul-Chicago coupon, have placed them on sale in this city, with the effect of cutting the regular fare very heavily. The ticket is $16.50 under the regular rate, and as stop-overs are allowed upon it, it can be used to scalp the rate all along the line between Chicago and New York.

The Erie, Nickel Plate, and Grand Trunk have announced that they will not honor the tickets unless guaranteed their full regular proportions, but most of the other lines will honor the tickets.

Corporation Elections.

Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad—Directors—E. A. Wickes, H. H. Vreeland, D. B. Hasbrouck, C. E. Warren, H. A. Robinson, H. S. Beattie, R. L. Anderton, Jr., F. S. Pearson, W. L. Elkins, T. Dolan, Clay Kemble, W. H. Rockwell, W. B. Dinsmore.

Railroad Men and Matters.

General Manager Charles M. Hays of the Grand Trunk Railway system says that Sarnia, and not Port Huron, is to be the company's terminal.

Reports of the sale of the Colorado Midland Railroad are officially denied. When a plan of reorganization has been approved by London interests, to which it has been sent, it will be pushed actively.

Coke Alexander, District Passenger Agent of the Missouri Pacific Railway, has resigned to become General Agent of the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway and Agent of the Cumberland Gap Dispatch.

The Railroad Commissioners have granted the application of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York City to change its motive power from horses to an underground trolley system on the Fourth Avenue and Madison Avenue lines. These lines were recently leased to the Metropolitan Company by the New York and Harlem Railroad Company.

The Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company has filed a certificate at Albany, showing the proposed extension of its road. One extension will run from its present terminus, at De Kalb and Wyckoff Avenues, along De Kalb Avenue to the city line. Another branch is to run from Wythe Avenue on Rush Street to Kent Avenue and Division Avenue, to Havemeyer Street, and from Havemeyer Street on Division Avenue to Broadway.

The application of the New Paltz and Wallkill Valley Railroad Company to cross the tracks of the West Shore Railroad at Highland Station has been denied by the Railroad Commissioners on the ground that the crossing would be dangerous, and that the New Paltz Road should not be built upon its proposed route, but that it could be built upon the route of the back road with greater safety.

CREWS AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

Columbia's Webb Boat Not Well Adapted to the Work—Referee Not Yet Chosen.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 14.—There is only one case of sickness in the entire rowing colony here. The exception is young Kellogg, stroke of the Columbia freshmen crew, who was taken down with a fever to-day. He had been feeling poorly for several days before the crew left New York, but his sickness is not serious, and he will undoubtedly be in the boat again in a day or two. His place in the boat to-day was taken by Southack, who rowed in the 'Varsity four in the Harlem Regatta. The crew worked to-day well, considering that they were in their Webb boat, which has been found to be not entirely suited to them, and they have been in it only four times. There were two showers during the day, which served to cool the atmosphere, and the most delightful conditions prevailed during the evening practice. The water was very smooth, especially north of Crum Elbow, where the Harvard and Columbia aggregations find their favorite field for practice. The Columbia 'Varsity eight went out in their Webb shell this evening. They have been dividing their practice between this boat and the one that Wallis, their boatman, built for them, and it had not yet been decided which one they will use in the race. The Webb boat fits them very nicely, however, and it seems to have the preference. The crew rowed down the river pulling the thirty-four stroke, which seems to be the regular rate of all the crews that are here. Coach Cowles, following on the speedy Herreshoff yacht, Daisy, so closely that he was not obliged to use his megaphone in talking to the crews. The eight showed a form and speed that really surprised a number of expert oarsmen who saw them, and who had heard reports from New York that they were in poor condition.

The Harvard 'Varsity crew tried its new Davy shell this evening. They paddled about for a few minutes at first, and then returned to the float to have a few slight alterations made, after which Mr. Lehmann sent them on a continuous row of three miles down the river. They pulled a long, slow stroke of from 30 to 32 a minute. The new boat was found to be satisfactory, and it will undoubtedly be used in the race. Mr. Lehmann brought back from Boston with him Francis Peabody, Jr., who more than any other man was instrumental in getting the famous English coach to come to this country. Mr. Peabody was on the launch this evening, and will be Mr. Lehmann's guest at Red Top for several days. To-morrow Mr. Lehmann, Mr. Peabody, and several of the Harvard crew will take luncheon with William and Anson Beard, the veteran Yale oarsmen, at their home in this city. In spite of all their ill luck in losing the propeller off of their launch this morning, the Pennsylvania crews came out in good spirits this evening for their usual practice. Coach Ward was on board of the little steamer Queen City, which he had chartered to take the Ben Franklin's place. The coach continued his experiments to develop the relative speed of the cedar and paper shells. As some of his ideas are embodied in the cedar boat which was built by Hoyle of Philadelphia, he is loath to give it up, although all of his tests clearly show that the Watters boat is the faster of the two. The 'Varsity and freshmen crews rowed up the river almost to Crum Elbow, the 'Varsity in the paper and the freshmen in the cedar boat. Ward gave the latter crew a handicap of three lengths. They rowed beautifully, but the 'Varsity picked them up in about five-eighths of a mile.

The final selection of a referee has not been announced here. Hermann Oelrichs is out of the question, as he is not expected East until after the races take place. The choice is now between Guy Richards and William Meikelham, both Columbia graduates and veteran rowing men.

The local committee at a meeting to-night wrestled with the problem of disposing of the limited number of observation train tickets allowed to them. Two cars have been assigned to Poughkeepsie. Each member of the committee takes four seats, which leaves 100 for the general public. It was decided to give an option of these tickets to those who subscribe to the fund for the expenses of the race. The entire train is now practically sold for the big race on June 26. Of the nine cars, thirteen places have been assigned to each of the three colleges—Yale, Harvard, and Cornell. Then there will be one car for the press, two official cars for the railroad and crew, and the remaining nine cars have been divided among the college clubs. Harvard tried to get ten extra cars, it is said, but was unable to do so.

ARRESTED THE PUGILISTS.

Police Captain Schmittberger Interfered When the Arena Club Bouts Became Too Brutal.

Police Capt. Max Schmittberger took a decided stand against prizefighting in this city last night, when he arrested the principals in two knock-out bouts, with their twelve handlers, and Referee Walter De Baun, at the Arena Athletic Club, Forty-second Street, near Seventh Avenue.

The first principals arrested were "Jimmie" Larkins and "Jack" McBride, who were scheduled to box ten rounds. They fought for part of one round, when McBride allowed himself to fall onto the floor and simulate unconsciousness. His gesticulations, calculated to impress the spectators that he was not shamming, brought forth only roars of laughter. They impressed Capt. Schmittberger differently, however, for he placed both men and their seconds under arrest, and sent for a patrol wagon to cart them to the station house.

In the principal bout, between "Dick" O'Brien of Boston and "Fred" Lang of Indiana, there was a genuine knock-out in the first round, which for a few minutes looked as if it might prove serious to the man from Indiana. O'Brien shot out a sledge-like right, which reached Lang's jaw. He went against the ring-post like a log. Blood gushed from his mouth and nostrils, and it was fully ten minutes before he recovered sufficiently to be led to his dressing room by two policemen.

Both O'Brien and Lang and their seconds were placed under arrest, and were sent away in the patrol wagon with the others.

CYCLERS AT FORT McPHERSON.

Bitter Feeling Against Soldiers Since a Rider Was Wounded.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 14.—Col. Cook, commanding Fort McPherson, to-day consented to admit bicycle riders into the fort provided their wheels were checked by a sentry at the gate. This amends his order of yesterday excluding them on account of the wounding of Cicero Hopkins. The latter will swear out a warrant for the arrest of Private Coffee, who wounded him, as soon as his condition will allow it, but Col. Cook claims that neither State nor municipal authorities have any jurisdiction inside the reservation, and as it is understood his action has been approved at Washington, it is unlikely that any further step will be taken. It is said, however, that Atlanta riders will push the case. The feeling between the riders and the soldiers is very bitter.

Cooper Wins at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, June 14.—"Tom" Cooper won the mile open race at the Lake View Wheelmen's meet here to-day, by a length and a half. Bald was the man to follow Cooper in, with Steenson back of him.

Philadelphians Win at Polo.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The game of polo scheduled for to-day between the Philadelphia Country Club and the Meadowbrook Freebooters of Long Island did not take place, the latter team having withdrawn from the series. A scrub team made up of two Rockaway players and two from Westchester lined up against the locals, and were defeated by the score of 21½ to 10½.

The scrub team received a handicap of 20 goals and the regular team 5 goals, leaving a balance of 15 goals in the Country Club's favor.

Patrick Corrigan the Missing Man.

After an inspection yesterday of the clothes of the bather who was missing from Coney Island on Sunday, friends of the man said that they belonged to Patrick Corrigan of 516 West Forty-ninth Street, this city.

NEWS FOR THE GOLFERS

Novel Conditions of the Silver Cup Contest of the Larchmont Yacht Club.

LADIES' GAME AT DOBBS FERRY

The St. Andrew's Team Will Lose One of Its Leading Players When De Garmendia Sails for Europe—Wilson's Fine Score at Southampton.

The Larchmont Yacht Club began a golf contest yesterday, which will continue through the week, the contestants playing any day they please and handing in a properly attested score. The lowest score turned in after Saturday's play will win. The club offers a silver cup as first prize. The Larchmont course consists of nine holes, and many improvements have been made since last year. A new golf clubhouse has been built, and about twice as many yachtsmen are playing the game this season as indulged in it last year.

The bogie score of 82 for the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, at Southampton, L. I., came very near being equaled last Sunday by the professional of the club, R. B. Wilson. He went around the eighteen holes in 85 strokes. The score is:

R. B. Wilson—										
Out	4	4	4	4	6	5	6	5	5	—42
In	6	4	4	5	5	5	6	4	4	—43
Total										—85

The ladies of the Ardsley Club, near Dobbs Ferry, will begin a golf contest to-day for a silver cup given by Mrs. W. H. Granberry. It will continue through Thursday, nine holes being played each day. Fully a dozen competitors will start in the first round to-day.

An incident of more than usual interest to golfers will be the departure of B. Spaulding de Garmendia for Europe. He sails next Saturday, and said yesterday that business engagements hereafter would keep him indefinitely in England and South America. George Standing, the professional racquet player at the Racquet Club, will sail at the same time with de Garmendia, and in London will meet the famous racquet player, Peter Latham, in a contest to decide the racquet championship of the world. It will be the first time these two professional racquet cracks have ever met, and the Racquet Club members are strongly backing Standing to win. Mr. de Garmendia will see the match, and soon after will sail for South America.

De Garmendia has for several years held the amateur racquet championship of America, and probably has more trophies of racquet victories than any other player of that game. He is the best player in the Racquet Club, and his loss will be severely felt. He took up golf last year with considerable success, and was among the leading players in the St. Andrew's Golf Club.

KNOLLWOOD GOLFERS WIN.

Their Team of Four Defeats the Racquet Club Players by Eight Holes.

An interesting team golf match was played yesterday on the links of the Knollwood Country Club, Westchester County, between teams of four men each from that club and the Racquet Club of this city. The Knollwood men brought out a strong team, composed of J. B. and H. M. Harriman, J. B. Taller, the new club champion of the Ardsley Club, and Austin P. Kelley.

De Lancey Nicoll played for the Racquet Club, and so did W. S. Edey, the winner of the Stock Exchange tournament last Saturday. The other two were James Converse, a well-known Lakewood golfer, and Alexander Morten. The latter was the only Racquet Club player to win his match, and he beat J. Borden Harriman by 5 holes. The other three Knollwood men made 18 holes, giving the home club the victory by 8 holes. J. B. Taller rolled up the highest score, beating De Lancey Nicoll by 3 holes. H. M. Harriman beat Converse by 3 holes, and Kelley was 2 up on Edey, the Stock Exchange champion. The best score by strokes for the eighteen holes was 84, made by both J. B. Taller and H. M. Harriman, and is as follows:

J. B. Taller—										
Out	5	5	7	5	5	6	4	4	5	—46
In	5	4	4	5	4	4	6	3	3	—38
Total										—84

H. M. Harriman—										
Out	7	5	5	6	6	5	5	3	4	—45
In	6	3	4	3	5	5	7	4	4	—39
Total										—84

The teams and results by holes are:

KNOLLWOOD.	Holes.	RACQUET CLUB.	Holes.
J. B. Taller	8	De Lancey Nicoll	0
H. M. Harriman	5	James Converse	0
A. P. Kelley	2	W. S. Edey	0
J. B. Harriman	0	Alexander Morten	5
Total	13	Total	5

CRICKET WITH CAMBRIDGE.

Gentlemen of Philadelphia Begin a Losing Game in England.

CAMBRIDGE, England, June 14.—The Gentlemen of Philadelphia began a cricket match here to-day with an eleven representing Cambridge University. The visitors won the toss and went to the bat. The Philadelphians were all out in their first innings for 149 runs. Wood, who went in first, appeared to be the only man who was able to resist the good bowling of the Cambridge men.

The following was the score of the American cricketers: Capt. George S. Patterson, caught Bray, bowled Jessop, 0; J. A. Lester, caught Marriott, bowled Jessop, 20; Crawford Coates, caught Dezoette, bowled Wilson, 0; F. W. Ralston, Jr., caught Druce, bowled Wilson, 0; F. H. Bohlen, bowled Wilson, 7; A. M. Wood, not out, 73; H. C. Thayer, caught Jessop, bowled Jessop, 7; E. N. Cregar, bowled Wilson, 0; H. P. Baily, bowled Jessop, 0; J. P. King, caught Shine, bowled Wilson, 2; P. H. Clark, caught Taylor, bowled Wilson, 23; extras, 17; total, 149.

Wilson took six wickets for 48 runs. There was a good wicket.

The Cambridge men made a good start. When their first wicket was down they had scored 54 runs, and 81 runs were scored for two wickets down.

The Cambridge men were within seven runs of the total American score in the latter's first innings, when the third man of the home team, Mitchell, was caught by Wood, bowled King, for 47 runs, the Englishmen's score being 142 runs. At the close of play to-day the Cambridge men had 268 runs to their credit for three wickets down. Druce of the home team was not out for 107 runs.

The following was the score of the Cambridge men, first innings, at the close of play to-day: Burnup, caught Wood, bowled Patterson, 30; Mitchell, caught Wood, bowled King, 47; Marriott, caught Ralston, bowled Clark, 20; Druce, not out, 107; Jessop, not out, 59; extras, 5; total, 268.

The praiseworthy 73 runs of A. M. Wood of the Philadelphia team took two and a half hours to compile, and included nine fours. The Cambridge batters, in the play to-day, completely overpowered the American bowlers.

Druce and Jessop of the Cambridge team made an exceptional display of batting, treating all the bowling mercilessly and adding 100 runs in forty-five minutes. The following is the bowling analysis of the Cambridge team for the first innings of the Philadelphia eleven:

Name.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Jessop	29	6	60	4
Dezoette	7	1	28	0
Wilson	*24	8	48	6
Shine	1	0	1	0

*Three balls.

Jessop bowled 5 "no balls," and Dezoette bowled 1 "no ball."

WATERTOWN SOCIETY DIVORCE.

District Attorney Kellogg Must Pay His Wife $5,000 Alimony.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 14.—Mrs. Minnie L. Kellogg has secured an absolute divorce from her husband, Virgil K. Kellogg, District Attorney for Jefferson County. Mrs. Kellogg's maiden name was Ward. They were married seven years ago. During their residence here they have been social leaders. The decree carries with it $5,000 alimony.

NEW YORK WINS AGAIN

By Opportune Hitting the Home Team Wins Another Uninteresting Game from St. Louis.

SEYMOUR AND DONAHUE PITCH

Brooklyn, Washington, Boston, Baltimore, and Cleveland Defeated the Other League Teams in Games Played Yesterday—Minor League Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	30	9	.769
Boston	29	12	.707
Cincinnati	25	15	.625
New York	21	16	.568
Brooklyn	22	19	.537
Philadelphia	23	21	.523
Cleveland	20	20	.500
Pittsburg	19	21	.475
Louisville	17	24	.415
Chicago	16	26	.381
Washington	14	25	.359
St. Louis	8	36	.182

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At New York—New York, 7; St. Louis, 4.
At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 15; Chicago, 4.
At Washington—Washington, 16; Pittsburg, 2.
At Boston—Boston, 5; Cincinnati, 3.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 9; Louisville, 7.
At Philadelphia—Cleveland, 10; Philadelphia, 4.

To-day's Games.

St. Louis in New York.
Louisville in Baltimore.
Chicago in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Boston.
Cleveland in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Washington.

St. Louis lost the second game of the series against New York yesterday afternoon by the score of 7 to 4. It was an uninteresting game and rather listlessly played. The New Yorks won because they were lucky enough to hit the ball when men were on bases.

At two different stages of the game, once in the seventh and once in the ninth inning, the St. Louis team could have easily wrested the game from the home team by a little good ball playing. On both occasions an inability to hit Seymour's wild twists and curves retired the side.

In the seventh inning, with the score 7 to 4 in favor of the home team, Seymour gave Hallman a base on balls, and let Hartman make first safely on an easy hit, by throwing to second instead of to first. Hallman went to third and Hartman to second base on a wild pitch. Gleason fumbled Douglas's hit, allowing him to reach first, and thus filling the bases. Gleason got Houseman's pop fly. Then Grady came up and hit to Seymour. Seymour threw the ball to Warner, catching Hallman, and Warner completed the double play by throwing to Clark in time to head Grady off.

Again in the ninth, with the bases full, Seymour caught Douglas napping at first and struck Houseman and Cross out.

Neither Seymour nor Donohue was in good form, and both were hit freely. Seymour's speed was almost blinding, but he was very wild, although he managed to steady down twice when a hit would have meant at least two runs. The others of the team, with the exception of Gleason, played an errorless fielding game, and accorded Seymour excellent support. Gleason's playing in the last two games has been away below his usual standard. His muff of Lally's grounder and his wild throw to Joyce cost two runs. Hallman played a strong game at second for the visitors, and a catch of Joyce's hot liner was one of the features of the game.

Joyce and Hallman were each fined $10 by Umpire Emslie for disputing his decisions. The attendance was about 1,500. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. H't'n, cf.	1	1	0	0	0	Turner, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Hallman, 2b.	1	2	3	2	0
Joyce, 3b.	2	1	1	3	0	Hartm'n, 3b.	0	2	2	1	1
Davis, ss.	2	2	3	3	0	Douglas, c.	0	0	1	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	3	2	2	1	Hfm'n, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Warner, c.	0	1	5	4	0	Grady, 1b.	0	2	11	1	0
Clark, 1b.	0	1	12	1	0	Cross, ss.	0	2	3	2	2
Holmes, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	Lally, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Seymour, p.	0	0	0	5	2	Donohue, p.	0	1	1	4	1
Total	7	12	*26	16	5	Total	4	10	24	11	2

*Hallman hit by batted ball.

New York	4	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	.	—7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	.	—4

Earned runs—New York, 4; St. Louis, 1. Two-base hits, Davis and Grady. First base on errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 2. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, 2. Double plays—Seymour to Warner, Warner to Clark; Grady unassisted. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 7; off Donohue, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Douglas. Struck out—By Seymour, 3. Wild pitch—Seymour. Left on bases—New York, 4; St. Louis, 11. Sacrifice hit—Hartman. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

Brooklyn, 15; Chicago, 4.

The Brooklyn players had considerable practice at the expense of the Chicagos at Eastern Park yesterday afternoon. The only interesting feature of the game was the home team's brilliant batting. They found Denzer, one of Anson's recent finds, an easy mark. Daub was touched up rather freely, but he kept the hits well scattered. Pfeffer gave a wretched exhibition of ball playing at second base, and made a number of inexcusable errors. "Pop" Anson was right in the game, and contributed three hits, including a two-bagger. Had the rest of the Chicago team followed Anson's example there would have been a different tale to tell.

The score:

Brooklyn	3	0	0	5	0	3	2	2	x	—15
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—	4

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 5; Chicago, 2. Base hits—Brooklyn, 15; Chicago, 10. Batteries—Brooklyn, Daub and Grim; Chicago, Denzer and Donahue. Errors—Brooklyn, 3; Chicago, 6. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Washington, 16; Pittsburg, 2.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Hawley was an easy mark to-day and was pounded hard from the start, thirteen hits for a total of twenty-two bases being made in the first three innings. In the fourth inning Leahy went behind the bat and Gardner took his place at third. Score:

Washington	2	4	6	0	0	1	3	0	.	—16
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	— 2

Earned runs—Washington, 8; Pittsburg, 1. Base hits—Washington, 18; Pittsburg, 9. Batteries—Washington, McJames and Farrell; Pittsburg, Hawley and Merritt and Leahy. Errors—Washington, 3; Pittsburg, 3. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Boston, 5; Cincinnati, 3.

BOSTON, June 14.—Two good hits on the part of the home team and loose fielding by Ritchey in the fourth inning gave the Bostons another game to-day. The Cincinnatis made a brave effort to tie the score in the ninth, but Klobedanz was too strong for them. Score:

Boston	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	x	—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—3

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Base hits—Boston, 11; Cincinnati, 8. Batteries—Boston, Klobedanz and Bergen; Cincinnati, Dwyer and Peitz. Errors—Boston, 1; Cincinnati, 4. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Baltimore, 9; Louisville, 7.

BALTIMORE, June 14.—The champions to-day won the second of this series from the Louisvilles in a loosely played game, the closeness of the score being the only feature that made it interesting. The fielding on both sides was poor and the crop of errors large. Score:

Baltimore	0	1	0	1	0	5	0	2	.	—9
Louisville	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	—7

Earned runs—Baltimore, 3; Louisville, 1. Base hits—Baltimore, 11; Louisville, 8. Batteries—Baltimore, Hoffer and Bowerman; Louisville, Frazer and Dexter. Errors—Baltimore, 7; Louisville, 4. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Cleveland, 10; Philadelphia, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Cleveland won to-day's game from Philadelphia principally through the weak pitching of Fifield and Wheeler, and their inability to bat Young's curves safely. The game was absolutely devoid of interest after the second inning, when a base on balls and five hits netted four runs for Cleveland. Score:

Cleveland	0	4	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	—10
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	— 4

Earned runs—Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 3. Base hits—Cleveland, 14; Philadelphia, 7. Batteries—Cleveland, Young and Zimmer; Philadelphia, Wheeler, Fifield, and Clements. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Umpires—Messrs. McDermott and McDonald.

Other Games Played Yesterday.

At Toronto—Toronto, 16; Springfield, 4.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 5; Scranton, 2.
At Paterson—Newark, 8; Paterson, 4.
At Reading—Richmond, 5; Reading, 4.
At Lancaster—Lancaster, 4; Norfolk, 1.
At Buffalo—Providence, 7; Buffalo, 6.
At Hartford—Hartford, 9; Athletics, 4.

AT THE LATONIA TRACK.

Favorites Beaten in all Except the First Race—Fast Track.

LATONIA, Ky., June 14.—The finish in every one of the six races at Latonia to-day was close and exciting. Favorites were beaten in all except the first event. The track was fast, weather fine, and betting good. Attendance, 5,000. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. L. W., 104 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 8 to 5, won; Harry Thoburn, 99, (Tubbs,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Carlotta C., 97, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:16½. Hickory Leaf, Blythe, Fessy F., Peggy, Princess Teck, Lady Keith, Sugar Cane, and Lorelei also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Doctor Black, 102 pounds, (Hart,) 5 to 1, won; Tusculum, 106, (J. Hill,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Sanket, 106, (T. Burns,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:08¾. Camperdown, McCleary, La Grange, Sound Money, Boardmarker, Renfrew, and Practical Farmer also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one mile. Ben Naiad, 107 pounds, (R. Isom,) 7 to 1, won; Leaflet, 100, (Hirsch,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Frontman, 105, (C. Reiff,) 8 to 2, third. Time—1:43. Dago, Paul Pry, Uno, Santa Marie, and Whileaway also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Cavalero, 101 pounds, (R. Isom,) 4 to 1, won; Fred Barr, 102, (C. Reiff,) 13 to 5 and even, second; Joe Clark, 100, (Beauchamp,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:41¼. Harbinger, Imp, Fresco, Eddie Burke, and Sickel also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Miss C., 104 pounds, (J. Hill,) 8 to 1, won; Lady of the West, 112, (Beauchamp,) 11 to 5 and 9 to 10, second; Foniante, 97, (Everett,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:02¾. Aces Up, Vinetta, Aleothen, Metaphysics, Oneante, Vemba, Moon Hawk, Corella also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Czarowitz, 100 pounds, (Conley,) 14 to 5, won; Pouting, 87, (R. Isom,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Fillbuster, 99, (Baughman,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Rheinstrom, Hats Off, and Sir Andrew also ran.

Entries for Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Tinge	126	Sir Play	112
Nick	122	Storm King	112
The Swain	122	Mistral	109
Cesarion	121	Brisk	108
Cleophus	121	Judge Baker	100
Hanwell	119	Titmouse	103
Kinnikinnic	114	Doctor Jim	98

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds. One mile.

Kinvarra	116	Elkins	116
Sir Frederick	116	St. Nicholas II.	116
Caldron	116	Simonian	113
Concord	116	Falernian	113
Templestowe	116		

THIRD RACE.—The Bedford Selling Stakes, of $2,000, for two-year-olds. Four and a half furlongs.

Blueaway	122	Midian	100
Demagogue	122	Commercial Traveller	10
Central Trust	109	Commercial Traveller	100
Abundant	107	Jilted	97
Geisha	105	Ella Daly	92
Mont d'Or	105	Attainment	92
Lady Ashley	102	Eileen D.	92

FOURTH RACE.—The Broadway Stakes, of $5,000, for three-year-olds. One mile and a sixteenth.

Don de Oro	126	Ogden	126
Buddha	126	Voter	126
Challenger	126	The Friar	126

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Previous	122	Laudemann	104
Water Crest	122	General Maceo	104
Flamburg	109	Pamela	104
Sly Fox	122	The Dipper	104
Honey Dew	107	Colonial Dame	101

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Tom Cromwell	110	Euphemia B.	94
Sun Up	106	Free Lance	89
Alvarado II	101	Trayant	89
Albanian	101	Domitor	89
Jefferson	98	Minnie Alphonse	84
Emotional	94		

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

The Syce and Wasp Will Compete for a Special Prize.

The Atlantic Yacht Club regatta will be the yachting event to-day. The start will be made off the Craven Shoal buoy at 11 o'clock. The guests of the members of the club will be on the steamer General Slocum, which will leave the foot of West Twenty-second Street at 9 o'clock and the clubhouse dock at 10 o'clock.

In addition to the entries, which were published exclusively in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the Defiance, Nomad, Forsyth II., and Volsing have been entered.

The Wasp and Syce will race for a special prize in addition to their class prizes. Mr. Lippett, owner of the Wasp, has agreed not to carry a club topsail. The Amorita will race against the Emerald and Colonia for a special prize. The chief interest in the regatta will be in these classes.

Newport Yachting News.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 14.—The sloop yacht Navahoe, owned by Royal Phelps Carroll, sailed for City Island to-day to be fitted out. Mr. Carroll will supervise the work. The schooner yacht Fortuna, owned by H. H. Hovey, arrived from the east to-day, and the yawl Monticito, owned by W. L. Tompkins, came in from New York. The sloop yacht Ilderim, with the owner, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Vanderbilt aboard, went to Bristol. The steam yacht Formosa, owned by W. H. Fab

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Veriscope Pictures of Corbett-Fitzsimmons Contest—2:30 and 8:45.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Round of Pleasure—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concerts—8:00.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. St. Louis—4:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1897.

Readers of the New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

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THE SULTAN AND THE EMPERORS.

The appeal reported to have been made by the Sultan to Russia and Germany to support his demand for Thessaly is also reported to have incensed the representatives of the other powers. It is natural that this should be so. An endeavor to detach any power or powers from the European concert is a distinct offense to the powers which remain in the concert. Especially is this the case when the effort can be made only by holding out special inducements to some of the powers at the expense of the rest.

It is to the concert of the powers alone that Turkey owes the opportunity of winning the victory over Greece which enables her to demand the reversion to Mohammedan government of a country now under Christian rule. But for the catchword of "the integrity of the Ottoman Empire," which had been adopted as a rule of action by the concert, Turkey would have been compelled to give up Crete to the Cretans, and to allow them to dispose of their own destinies, and Turkey would have been compelled to restrict herself to the boundaries laid down by the Berlin Conference. These two conditions fulfilled, and Greece would have had no cause of war. It was the interference of the powers in behalf of Turkey that gave Greece a real grievance, which it is to be deplored she was not able to redress by force, since the powers failed to secure redress for her.

It is plain how easily the Sultan could make it an object for Russia to take his part. He has the possession of many things which Russia desires, and, excepting the possession of Constantinople itself, there are few of them which he would not give to enlarge his empire by regaining Thessaly. The acquisition of it would be still more desirable if thereby he could humiliate the Western powers and again insult Europe. For such a purpose he would doubtless be prepared to pay a very high price indeed.

It seemed from the behavior of Russia in the earlier stages of the negotiations that a satisfactory bargain had been struck. But of late the Government of the Czar has loyally co-operated with the Western powers in insisting that "the integrity of the Ottoman Empire" was not to be construed into the enlargement of it by the annexation of Christian territory. What there is of public opinion in Russia would undoubtedly be shocked if Turkey were allowed to resume the government of a population not only Christian, but what in Russia is regarded as orthodox Christianity.

The behavior of Germany has evidently been determined all along by motives that were not public or national. If the Sultan could succeed in persuading the Czar to take sides with him against Europe, the Kaiser would require very little persuading. The fact that it is to these two powers he makes his appeal furnishes a fresh illustration of the appalling danger that is incurred by intrusting the destinies of great nations and the unrestricted command of enormous forces to "two young men," whose lack of qualifications for power Mr. GLADSTONE has so vividly set before Europe. The concert of Europe is evidently in danger. The powers which have at last been forced to endanger it by making a stand in defense of humanity and civilization may very well be asking themselves whether it would not have been better if they had made such a stand before.

GERMANY AS A MARKET.

The protest of Baron VON THIELMANN at Washington and the question put in the Reichstag some weeks ago by leaders of the Agrarian Party, what the German Government intended to do if Congress raised yet higher the duty on German sugars, may be regarded as bluffs worthy of our own game of poker. There is no doubt that our country as a market for textiles, chemicals, sugars, is of greater importance to the German Empire than the latter is as a market for our produce. Moreover, Germany must have our cotton, and, with the possible exception of chemicals, we can supply from other lands our present importations from Germany. Nevertheless the glee with which the Agrarians have sprung into the fray ought to give our statesmen at Washington a sufficient hint.

The Agrarians are our sleepless enemies. If they coquet with Senator WOLCOTT, it is not because they hope that European Governments will ever agree to an arrangement whereby silver shall be kept in a fixed ratio to gold. The gold countries are too prosperous under gold monometallism for that, and not merely prosperous so far as the capitalist classes are concerned, but the laboring classes too. Their aim is to get and keep Germany and the United States by the ears, create a war of tariffs which will make German agriculture pay as it did in the early part of the century when the Napoleonic wars kept out foreign grain, and in the confusion perhaps manage to carry through some silver scheme whereby they can throw off a portion of the debts now incumbering their estates.

It would be a fatal error to play the game of this gentry for the sake of certain monopolies and private interests here. It may be true that our exports to Great Britain are so large that one section of the European Continent seems unimportant as a market, but it must not be forgotten that our manufactures as well as grown products have been steadily pouring into Germany for the last ten years to the tune of ever-increasing millions of dollars, in the face of endeavors of very doubtful honesty on the part of the Germans to keep some out. Trichinae in pork, Texas fever in cattle, mysterious insects in grape vines and apples, zinc poison in dried fruit, all have been tried, with a cynical disregard of fair dealing that speaks very ill for a certain section of the German ruling classes. But the imports of American goods and produce go steadily upward. The increase is much faster than that of our exports to England. It would be very foolish to push duties on German imports into this country to such an extreme that the Agrarians could say that a war of tariffs had been forced on Germany, and that common self-respect demanded the abrogation, so far as the United States is concerned, of the most-favored-country clause.

Take such important manufactures as carriages, agricultural implements, furniture, bicycles, shoes. Reports from our Consuls in Germany prove that so soon as our manufacturers begin to do what Englishmen and Frenchmen and Germans have done, namely, send competent men to Germany with the proper backing and sufficient samples, they are rewarded by liberal returns in the way of orders. It may be that German makers soon copy American machinery and fabricate an imitation of American goods, but this generally occurs when no bright American agent is in the field to watch such performances and, with the aid of Consular officers, head them off. Now at present—and it is this fact that makes the Germans wild—the United States has a great advantage over Germany in that the high duties here are only partially offset by the low duties in Germany. If our manufacturers would only study Germany and explore it on business principles, they would perceive that nothing should be done to precipitate a war of tariffs that would cause the abrogation of the most-favored-country clause in our treaty with her. Their greediness is likely to land them where they will have no German market at all. Just now, when the startling superiority of American bicycles, shoes, and furniture is being forced upon the attention of the German public, notwithstanding the lying inventions of the German press, it is little short of suicidal to help our Agrarian German foes in their efforts to start a war of retaliation.

A PROBLEM FOR THE LORDS.

The House of Lords has not yet rendered its decision in the trades union cause celèbre of FLOOD and TAYLOR against ALLEN. The cable dispatches a week or so ago announced that the eight Judges who had been summoned to advise the peers upon the point of law raised by ALLEN in his appeal to them had decided, six in favor of the plaintiffs in the original suit, two shipwrights named FLOOD and TAYLOR, and two in favor of ALLEN. That is to say, this small minority of the Judges held that the suit at law against ALLEN was not maintainable, which is the sum of ALLEN'S plea.

The position of the House of Lords in the matter has not been affected at all by the decision of the Judges. It still has a perplexing case to dispose of. The Lord Chancellor thanked the learned Judges and dismissed them, and the case stood exactly as before. "If the Lords are guided by the majority, because it is a majority," says The London Standard, "then the functions of the highest tribunal have for the time been delegated to Judges of lower rank. If, on the other hand, they disregard so decided a preponderance, what was the use of asking for assistance?" In fact, the House of Lords has been confronted by a grave problem. It cannot avoid rendering a decision one way or the other, and upon its decision much depends.

The facts in the case are simple and undisputed. FLOOD and TAYLOR were employed in the Glengall Iron Company's shipyard to repair the steamship Sam Weller. To that employment the Boilermakers' Union had no objection to offer, because it was technically a shipwright's job. But the two shipwrights had previously done work which, it seems, only boilermakers have a right to do. Wherefore ALLEN, as the London district delegate of the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, demanded the dismissal of FLOOD and TAYLOR. The manager of the shipyard obediently dismissed them. This was in April, 1894.

In February, 1895, FLOOD and TAYLOR secured a verdict of $100 each from a common jury against ALLEN, who, in the jurors' opinion, had acted with malice. This verdict was sustained by the Court of Appeal, whereupon ALLEN, backed, of course, by the trades unions generally, boldly carried his appeal to the peers, whose decision that an accredited delegate of a union in securing dismissal from employment of a workman who has offended the union acts maliciously and illegally is awaited with tremulous curiosity.

BICYCLISTS' RIGHTS.

There are two sides to the story of the stabbing of CICERO HOPKINS with a bayonet by a sentry at Fort McPherson, and both of them are serious. The sentry was certainly unjustified in his action. He should have put the young man under arrest for disobeying his order to ride more slowly. A military sentinel on duty on a military post must be obeyed by all persons, civilians or not, and he has the right to arrest offenders. But he had no right to inflict an injury on the young man, and for that act he should be tried by court-martial, if not by a court of the State of Georgia.

The other side of the story is the extremely unpleasant but timely illustration the incident affords of the theories of wheelmen in regard to their rights. Wheelmen have rights, and these have been pretty thoroughly defined and established by law. But a large proportion of the wheeling body does not willingly admit the limits which have been placed on its rights. It appears to be of the opinion that all rights belong to it, and that all persons who do not ride wheels ought to recognize that fact. This statement does not apply to all riders of the wheel.

Bicyclists seem to be divided into two classes, those with whom riding is an incident in a life occupied with other business, and those to whom it is the most important business of life. Many thousands of wheelmen regard their daily ride as the centre of existence, and the rest of their doings simply revolve around this. Of course it would be a sweeping and ungrounded statement to say that all these wheelmen have a wholesale disregard of others. But it is safe to say that the great majority of those who believe that all rights are theirs are of this number.

In the city these riders display their belief in their apparent contempt for all who do not ride, and in their disregard of the rights of pedestrians and of those who use horses. In the country they show the same lack of respect for the walker or the driver, and add to it a refusal to hold that a wheel is a vehicle. They claim all the rights of vehicles when they are on the road, but when the walk at the side of the road affords a better surface for wheel riding, they take to it and have no hesitation in forcing pedestrians out into the road to make way for them.

It may be that the majority of the inhabitants of the United States rides bicycles, but that is certainly open to question. But if it does it is bound to respect the rights of the minority. Those who have suffered from the arrogance of the objectionable class of wheelmen will be sorry for young Mr. HOPKINS, but they will be glad to know that the all-pervading bicyclist may learn from the action of the sentry at Fort McPherson that there are some powers which cannot be defied with impunity.

THE TRADE WILL COME.

Fortunately Congress cannot legislate for all time. The senseless barriers it is erecting against the commerce of the country will yield when public opinion is informed as to our real interests, and on public opinion facts must steadily tell.

The testimony of the delegates who have just left us cannot fail to have effect. They are business men. They came here, invited to teach us, and to learn for themselves, on what conditions mutual trade can be advanced. Their testimony is practical, authoritative, and unanimous. It is impossible that the business men of Philadelphia, New York, Fall River, Boston shall not feel the force of such statements as the following:

Mr. DE POMBO, importer, of Catlegina, Colombia:

"The Dingley tariff is going largely to impede your trade with South America."

Mr. HEGEWISCH of the City of Mexico:

"The new tariff will impair trade relations, not only with Mexico, but with all the countries of South America. You will tax our exports heavily and we must look to other markets. I am something of a protectionist myself, but this is not protection; it is practically prohibition."

Mr. CANTILLO of Yucatan:

"We send you 60,000 tons of long-fibred sisal hemp every year. Now you want to put a tax of $50 a ton on it. The farmers will simply have to pay 2 cents more a pound for their binding twine, which they use in tying up sheaves, and may have to resort to using wire. I hope the tariff won't prevail."

Mr. KLETT of Argentina:

"It will be an impediment to our trade. Our hides are now admitted free. A tax of 1½ cents a pound on them will be prohibitive, and we will be obliged in self-defense to close our doors to your goods, if you close your doors to ours. We like American goods, but if you pass this bill we will have to put prohibitive tariffs on your petroleum, white cloths, and machinery."

Capt. DE GRACA of Brazil:

"But I want to say, 'Don't tax our raw products.' Tax our finished products if you will, but let our raw material in free, for it means profit to both of us. It means employment for the American workingmen, cheap material for you, and ability on our part to purchase cheaply the goods you make of it. Now that we have put down the recent rebellion of 6,000 Bahia fanatics, Brazil is moving on to tranquil prosperity. She contains 16,000,000 inhabitants, with a steadily growing population, and if you turn your attention properly to her, will make one of the best possible customers for you."

THE DANGEROUS CATBOAT.

The drowning of two men and the narrow escape of a woman off Fort Lee on Sunday calls attention once more to the risks which people take in sailing catboats. This class of pleasure craft has its merits, and they are well known to the thousands of skilled watermen who live in and around this port. But the expert catboat sailor will admit at once that a large part of the skill required for handling these vessels is that which is directed toward keeping them on their feet. The typical catboat is easily capsized, and only a smart and experienced catboat sailor should ever undertake to handle one in deep water.

The most accomplished experts are sometimes upset by sudden puffs, which would have no dangerous effect on deep vessels with heavy outside ballast. The typical catboat is wide and shallow, and depends largely on her initial stability. Perhaps the gentleman who was sailing the boat which was overset on Sunday was an expert sailor, but he was sailing in one of the most treacherous places in the world on a dangerous day. The Hudson River, by reason of the height of its banks and the rifts in them, through which unexpected and heavy puffs of wind come on such windy days as Sunday, is a place which most experienced catboat sailors shun.

But it is hardly too much to say that men who frankly admit they cannot sail a sloop or a yawl are cocksure that they can manage a catboat. Now, it requires considerable ingenuity to capsize a large yacht, but any one can overturn a catboat. The question which arises is: How can men be made to understand that they do not know how to sail catboats? It is a great pity that a sort of civil service examination cannot be established in this matter. But even then there would need to be some way to prevent passed candidates from selecting the Hudson River in a northwest wind as the place to display their skill.

The Anarchists have been so quiet of late in France that it has seemed the promptness with which their predecessors of "the party of action" were dealt with had produced its effect. It requires an effort to recall the names of the Anarchist murderers whose names were in all the newspapers a few years ago, and who died expecting that they would be immortal. Their surviving comrades seem to think that so transient a notoriety is bought too dear when it is bought with a violent and merited death. This conclusion is not shaken by the attempt upon President FAURE. It is doubtful whether it was even an attempt in good faith to murder the President. If it was, it bore none of the marks of design and concert which were shown by the murders that really alarmed all France. The suggestion that the attempt was instigated by the police proceeds from the "advanced Socialists" themselves. The explanation of the Parisian press in general that the man with the squib was either a practical joker or a lunatic is that which the circumstances suggest.

It often seems as if the managers of some telephone companies were infected with the Congressional delusion that the way to increase business is to impose prohibitory taxes upon it. Here is a case which has just been brought to our notice. The Southern New England Telephone Company, which embraces the State of Connecticut, has established the business-getting rate of 25 cents throughout its territory, while the rate between the towns and villages included in a single district is 10 cents, or one-third less than the cost of sending a telephone message between two points in this city. These moderate rates have had the effect of inducing a very general use of the telephone. But from the Connecticut line to this city it is necessary to use the wires of the Boston company, and for this use the toll demanded is $1, or four times what is found profitable for four times as great a distance, making the total charge $1.25. This monstrous and absurd charge for a distance in many cases of fifty miles or less is in such cases equal to the railroad fare to New York. Of course, it is practically prohibitory, and it is hard to see why it should have been adopted unless the object were to discourage the use of the telephone to New York by residents of Connecticut. Why the Boston company should consider its interests promoted by that course does not appear.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An appropriate and useful decoration for the front halls of suburban residences is a neatly designed and framed tablet bearing the words "Have you forgotten your commutation ticket?" In some villages it is hung above, and in some under, the ever-popular request for a blessing upon home, but it is not considered good form to let the newer legend conceal the old one entirely from sight. Still, it's sometimes done.

—With characteristic plainness of speech, The Chicago Israelite expresses its disbelief in the advisability of American or European Jews attempting to establish themselves in Palestine. It ridicules as an afterthought the attempt now making by the adherents of Dr. HERTZEL to pretend that what they propose is a colonization of the Holy Land, differing in no way, except as regards location, from the schemes for forming colonies in Argentina and other new countries. It this is true, says the paper mentioned, the selection of Palestine in preference to any one of fifty superior points would be an act of sheer insanity. The Hertzl plan, as originally announced, was undoubtedly based on the idea of founding a nation. This, the Chicago writer declares, presents another and equally sharp horn of the dilemma in front of which the originators of the project have placed themselves, and with what might seem in another city to savor of irreverence he adds: "The return of the Jews to Palestine without a Messiah or even the remote expectation of one, is an extremely odd conception for both Jewish and Christian literal interpreters of the Bible. 'Hamlet' without the hero of the title rôle does not present a tithe of the absurdities of such a farcical performance. To those familiar with the character of the only class of Jews which sincerely believes in the possibility of a national existence for Israel, it is hugely funny to expect them to look at the present scheme with anything save a smile."

—An interesting computation for certain heirs and the legal profession to make just now is one that will answer this problem: If a person contests a will under which he would get $10,000,000 without any trouble, and establishes another under which he and his lawyers will divide $15,000,000, how much will his net gain be? If the answer doesn't begin with the minus sign we are much mistaken. There's a stepmother involved, however, and of course stepmothers alter cases, especially cases of this sort.

—There is much of suggestion in the news that Venezuela has decided not to restrict the importation of American windmills, and will let them all in without the payment of a duty. It will so soon be impossible for any other article of American manufacture to get into South America that this exception is worthy of serious attention—the more serious because, if we take advantage of this opportunity for getting our windmills out of the country, it is more than probable that in time things may calm down here, and then laws can be passed whose object is the extension, not the prohibition, of foreign trade. It is because we have kept too many windmills at home, and used their energies for too many purposes, that the exportation of other machinery has become difficult or impossible. If Venezuela wants them, it is to be hoped that her demand will be supplied, even if there isn't one left at Washington or the State capitals. We can recommend the American windmill as the next thing to perpetual motion, and in their way highly, almost miraculously, effective. What the Venezuelans expect to do with our windmills it is unnecessary to ask. The dispatch which announced the exemption from duty did say something about "encouraging agriculture and irrigation," but that was evidently a telegrapher's error. The true American windmill is a discourager, not an encourager, and it might be of great service in mitigating that too great luxuriance of the tropic vegetation with which the South American planters have to contend. Anyhow, those planters doubtless know what they want, and if they want windmills, this is just the place and time to get them. We have windmills to—export.

PERSONAL.

—When a man, for the sake of notoriety, thinks up a statement grotesquely imbecile and utters it in a loud voice from some high place, it would be cruel not to give him the sort of fame he craves. Therefore do we find place for recording that the Rev. THOMAS B. GREGORY, a Universalist preacher of Chicago, declares the bicycle to be a menace to health, morality, and religion. By so doing, he has achieved at last the happiness of getting lots of space in the Chicago papers, something he had failed to do heretofore.

—As everybody knows, there is nothing so easy to forget, small loans from dear friends not excepted, as the letter which is given to a man just as he starts down town in the morning, and which he is begged or ordered—according to the sort of domestic discipline under which he lives—to mail at the earliest possible opportunity. Nine-tenths of the delays that are charged against the Postal Service are really due to the inability of men to avoid the consequences of this trait in any way except by declaring that such letters were promptly started on their journey, and that the Post Office is no better than it ought to be. This plea will usually account for the sequestration of a letter in a breast pocket for from one to three days, but when the crime extends over that time, for two weeks, say, the plea carries no real conviction, even to the most trusting of wives, and is valuable only because there is no convenient means of proving its falsity. These remarks were suggested by the case of JOHN H. HUGHES, a resident of Cedar Grove, N. C. He undoubtedly holds the record for carelessness of this sort, and the details of his transgression will give many an anxious husband a chance to palliate offenses in themselves unpardonable by proving their insignificance as compared with that of Mr. HUGHES. That gentleman has just confessed that a letter which he was asked to mail in 1865 remained unposted until last week. Coming across it then, he had the grace to make inquiries as to whether the person for whom it was intended still survived. Such proved to be the fact, and by holding the letter in his hand all the way from his farm to the Post Office, Mr. HUGHES managed to get rid of it at last. He does not know what the letter was about, but he hopes that the delay of thirty-two years caused no serious inconvenience. It probably didn't; nothing matters after thirty-two years.

—ABDUL HAMID'S appeal to the Kaiser and the Czar, and not to any other European sovereigns, for aid in retaining possession of Thessaly, shows, among other things, that the Sultan is a good judge of men, and knows a congenial spirit when he sees it. Of course, his selection will not trouble the Russians any, for they are not a sensitive people as regards the amenities of diplomacy, but one might suppose that it would cause just a trace of humiliation in Germany.

—What little glory there was for Greece in the recent campaign was appropriated almost entirely by the soldier who is usually referred to under the extremely non-Grecian name of Col. SMOLENSKI. He did some real fighting, and, what raises him still more above the level of his companions, he showed some real ability in the direction of commanding and using an army to advantage. It has been reported that he is a Bavarian by descent, but in fact he comes of Dalmatian stock, and his name is not SMOLENSKÉ, but SMOLENTZ, CONSTANTINE SMOLENTZ. His father took part in the war of independence, settled at Athens, and married a Greek woman. The two sons of this union both adopted a military career, for which they were educated partly at home, partly in France and Belgium. CONSTANTINE is the younger of the two, and besides possessing strategical abilities of a high order, he is endowed with extraordinary physical courage. It is related of him that a few years ago he had to visit Germany for the purpose of undergoing a severe surgical operation. The doctors were proceeding to administer an anaesthetic, but SMOLENTZ would have none of it. "Chloroform," he exclaimed, "is only fit for women," and while the knife was used, he said, "Go on, gentlemen!" as coolly as though he were a mere spectator, nor did a single expression of pain escape him during the most trying moments.

CURRENT NOTES.

Mr. William J. Bryan has offered an annual prize of $20 to the students of Illinois College, Joliet, for the best essay on American history and political economy.

* * *

Bostonians of adventurous dispositions and much leisure are now very happy in the knowledge that they can make about the Hub eighty-mile round trips by electric railways. Some of them, indeed, have done it.

* * *

For fifty long years The Milwaukee (Wis.) Evening Wisconsin has been published, and William E. Cramer, who edited the first number issued, is still its editor and principal owner. Though now blind, he is still vigorous minded and clever in his political writings.

* * *

The Legislature of Connecticut passed at its late session a law requiring the use of such inks only on public records, State, municipal, and court, as are approved by the Secretary of State. The law goes into effect July 1. A penalty of $100 is provided for violation of the act.

* * *

The Stars and Stripes were raised with much ceremony and enthusiasm over the Jefferson Davis Public School, in New Orleans on Wednesday last, and a portrait of Davis was on the same day presented to the school by Mrs. Mary H. Stamps, his niece. The most elaborate preparations, says The New Orleans Times-Democrat, had been made for this occasion, both as to the programme and the decorations, and so arranged as to show equal honors to their country's flag and the Confederacy's President.

* * *

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Richard W. Thompson has just celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday quietly at his home in Terre Haute, Ind. He is in good health and continues to take much interest in public affairs. Only a few evenings ago he delivered before the Terre Haute Literary Club a lecture on the war between Greece and Turkey, which is said to have been as fine an effort as any he has made in the nearly half a century in which some of the older citizens present had been listening to his speeches and public addresses.

* * *

Small towns can get up big quarrels. There is but one public school in Emsworth Borough, Penn., but the borough has three Boards of School Directors, the complication growing out of its recent separation from Kilbruck Township in opposition to the wishes of some of the inhabitants. The latter hold on to the old board; the friends of the new borough have elected a new board, and the inhabitants of the township, regarding Emsworth as a separate corporation, have elected a board of their own, though they have not yet any school. The courts will have to solve the difficulty.

* * *

Two new memorial windows in Grace Episcopal Church, Kansas City, Mo., were dedicated on Sunday week, one in memory of Mrs. Adaline Russell Pratt, wife of Wallace Pratt of Kansas City, and the other in memory of Mrs. Alice Pratt Berdell, wife of Dr. Theodore Berdell of this city. The Kansas City Star says that the subject of the latter is the "Angel of the Annunciation." The solitary figure of the angel stands surrounded by white lilies, and carries a stalk of the lily and a scroll inscribed "Hail thou that art highly favored." On the head hovers a dove. The other window represents the Angel of the Nativity.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

A Changed Tune.

From The Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal.

People who used to talk irrigation in the Northwest are now building drains.

Distinction Still Maintained.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Taxing wool and not taxing beer maintains the old distinction between the sheep and the goats.

What's the Standard?

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

A Cincinnati paper says: "There are many substantial reasons why Mr. McLean's Senatorial candidacy ought to win." Are they worth 50 cents apiece or $1?

Is It Environment Only?

From The Hartford (Conn.) Times.

McKinley's tribute to Andrew Jackson is one of the handsomest ever made. The Major would have been a pretty good Democrat himself if his early surroundings had been favorable.

Missed.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) American.

The only feature missing on Ohio Day was the absence of Mark Hanna. Mark is one of those men whom people come miles to see, and it is to be regretted he was not in Nashville on this occasion.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

From The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

They do not like it in England because Ambassador Hay stamps his stationery "American Embassy." It is the only Embassy from America in England, and therefore it is the American Embassy, in fact as well as in diplomatic significance.

Then How Will They Like It?

From The Chicago Record.

A few more assaults like that of the last Legislature and Chicago may conclude to move her tall buildings over to Indiana and leave Yerkes, Allerton, and Tanner here to keep company with the right of way and the franchise.

Money Lacking for Books.

From The Boston Traveler.

The reported scarcity of funds with which to buy books for the Boston Public Library suggests the query of what use is a magnificent library building, with statues and paintings, without money for books. A little less building and more reading matter would be preferable.

Northern Teachers in the South.

From The Philadelphia Press.

A Texas college is said to object to the heresies of Northern professors, which is rather amusing, as the heresies of a number of Northern professors who are doing good work in Southern colleges consist usually in higher educational ideals conditioned on higher scholarship. If these things are heresies in Texas it is not something to be proud of or worth blurting forth to a critical world.

Triumphant Energy.

From The St. Louis Republic

In spite of old mistakes and new mistakes and of legislative idiocy and dishonesty, the American people are courageously pressing on in the development of this rich country and in the building up of trade and industry. They will win. All the follies of political pettifoggers cannot keep the country down. The rising tide of business activity is too strong for the legislative dams.

Concerning Monuments.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen.

The University of Virginia proposes to erect a memorial to Poe. But Poe has builded for himself a monument more enduring than brass, while the one to the heroic women and the loyal slaves of the South dwells only in the hearts that will soon cease to beat. Poe's fame is safe; that of our mothers and slaves demands material expression. We should be just before we are uselessly generous or critically appreciative.

Golden Wedding of a Silver Man.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Times.

The fact that a silver man at Mexico, in this State, celebrated his golden wedding last week shows that custom and Father Time have betrayed a sturdy patriot into a somewhat Wall Street proceeding. It would be a good idea for all loyal Democrats who find themselves still married to one wife fifty years to commemorate the semi-centennial of their married blessedness with a bimetallic wedding.

Lynching Not Justified.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

The stress which Southern newspapers are placing on the lynching in Ohio must not be taken to indicate the idea in the South that a lynching in Ohio furnishes any excuse for mob law in Georgia, or makes lynch law less criminal. The Chronicle is opposed to lynching under all circumstances and does not feel that the miserable work of the Ohio mob and the bungling work of the military would make such an occurrence in Georgia any less reprehensible or deplorable.

Let the press of the country and the pulpit teach a greater reverence for law, and let them deal with it as a moral issue without sectional or geographical limitations. In this way much good can be done. Unjust sectional charges and crimination only do harm.

THE JUBILEE HYMN.

Something for Queen Victoria's Loyal Subjects to Sing.

From The London News.

The following is the text of the hymn written by the Bishop of Wakefield, at the request of the Prince of Wales, and set to music by Sir Arthur Sullivan, by desire of the Queen, and appointed by the Privy Council as an addition to the Form of Prayer for June 20 next, (Thanksgiving Day.) All the beneficed clergy of the Church of England have or will receive three copies of the words and music, and copies for the use of congregations can be obtained of all booksellers. The hymn is "to be used immediately before morning and evening prayer, or after the Third Collect, or immediately before the Office for the Holy Communion."

O KING OF KINGS.

I.

O King of Kings, Whose reign of old
Hath been from everlasting,
Before Whose throne their crowns of gold
The white-robed saints are casting;
While all the shining courts on high
With angel songs are ringing,
Oh let Thy children venture nigh,
Their lowly homage bringing.

II.

For every heart, made glad by Thee,
With thankful praise is swelling;
And every tongue, with joy set free,
Its happy theme is telling.
Thou hast been mindful of thine own,
And lo! we come confessing—
'Tis Thou hast dowered our queenly throne
With sixty years of blessing.

III.

Oh royal heart, with wide embrace
For all her children yearning;
Oh, happy realm, such mother-grace
With loyal love returning!
Where England's flag flies wide unfurl'd,
All tyrant wrongs repelling;
God made the world a better world
For man's brief earthly dwelling!

IV.

Lead on, O Lord, Thy people still,
New grace and wisdom giving,
To larger love and purer will,
And nobler heights of living.
And, while of all Thy love below
They chant the gracious story,
Oh, teach them first Thy Christ to know,
And magnify His glory.

The Queen has expressed her desire that this hymn may be sung at all the commemoration services to be held on the 20th of June.

NUGGETS.

The Less Work the More Pleasing.

Most men like to be told that they are working too hard.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Very Particular.

"Particular about her appearance! Well, I should say she was."

"What makes you think so?"

"Why, I happen to know that she spent over two hours dressing herself to sit for an X-ray photograph."—Chicago Post.

Irresistible.

Papa Crumley—I judge a man, Sir, by the company he keeps.

Mr. Suitor—Yes, Sir. I hope you will bear in mind that I've been keeping company with your daughter for over two years.—Philadelphia North American.

Rarely Fitted.

"Here," roared the old Judge to the son studying law with him, "you told me you had read this work on evidence and the leaves are not cut."

"Used X-rays," yawned the versatile son, and the Judge chuckled with delight as he thought what a lawyer the boy would make.—Boston Post.

Unexpected Success.

"I thought that Miss Homewood's essay was much the best of all those read at the commencement."

"That's odd. I never knew that she had much literary ability. What was the subject of her essay?"

"How to Make a Cherry Pie."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Should Pause and Reflect.

That Kansas City woman who declared her intention a short time ago to cross the ocean for the purpose of putting a flower on the grave of Adam because he was one man who followed his wife's advice, should reflect before it be too late that if Adam hadn't done so he might have had no grave to decorate.—Kansas City Times.

The Ruling Passion.

He (humbly, after being accepted)—I know I am not worthy of you! Tell me, my beautiful darling, what you saw in such a plain sort of a fellow? Do you know I was dreadfully afraid you were going to refuse me!

She—I did intend to—but you know my weakness. I never could resist a bargain—and when you proposed you did look so awfully cheap. How could I let you go?—Harlem Life.

A CHARACTER.

Will T. Hale in Nashville Banner.

It is said 'at virtue only 'is true happiness below—
But the man 'at wrote the axiom didn't jest exactly know.
I hav' come to the conclusion 'at a sprinklin' of conceit
Is a purty handy mixture fer to make our joy complete;
Fer of all the happy persons I hav' met with fur or near,
It wus Uncle Billy Disey, that I know'd fer fifty year.

He wus jest a singin' master in an ol'-field singin' school—
But to blend his smiles with singin' seemed to be his strictest rule;
When the wondrous seven-note book wus the one in commpn use,
He would pose in the big meetin's while his song gushed in a sloose!
With his tunc-fork kept in motion, you could read this in his eyes—
"They must hump to beat our music with their harps in paradise!"

So he went his way a-singin' an' believin' in his soul,
'At his notes made earth more pleasant as they rung from pole to pole;
An' the day he died he murmur'd—"I'm content to go up higher,
A-believin' God is needin' of a leader fer His Choir!"
'An fer all of his conceitness, I ain't shore earth wus less drear
When the grave nid Billy Disey, that I know'd fer fifty year.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

Ten Thousand Masons Gathered in London in Commemoration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee.

CROWN PRINCE ITO IN PARIS

India Severely Shaken by the Earthquake of Saturday—The Heat 126 in the Shade at Jacobabad, the Hottest Ever Known.

LONDON, June 14.—The Masonic meeting at the Royal Albert Hall this afternoon, in commemoration of the Queen's diamond jubilee, was a notable function. The hall was packed by over 10,000 Masons in gorgeous regalia. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught arrived at 4 o'clock, preceded by trumpeters sounding fanfares. When they entered the hall the organ played a grand processional march, and all present rose to their feet. The Grand Officers lined the aisle to the dais. The Prince of Wales, as Grand Master of England, followed by an imposing staff composed of Grand Officers, moved to the sound of the majestic music to his throne, where, surrounded by a brilliant phalanx of officers, he was received and greeted in the united form of salutation reserved for his high station. The Prince then addressed the audience, and announced that the admission fees for the ceremony amounted to £7,000, ($35,000,) half of which would go to the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund and the other half to the different Masonic charities.

The Duke of Connaught moved an address to the Queen in behalf of the Masons, and it was carried with loud applause, after which the whole assemblage joined in singing the national anthem, to the accompaniment of the organ.

PREMIERS VISIT EDINBURGH.

Laurier Says the Colonies Are Ready to Stand by the Motherland.

EDINBURGH, June 14.—The Hon. Wilfred Laurier, Premier of the Dominion of Canada; the Hon. George Turner, Premier of Victoria; the Hon. Richard J. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand; Sir Hugh Muir Nelson, Premier of Queensland, and the Hon. C. C. Kingston, Premier of South Australia, arrived here to-day, and were received at the railroad station by Lord Provost McDonald and the municipality of Edinburgh. Later the visiting Premiers were presented with an address of welcome by the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce.

The visiting Premiers later were entertained at a luncheon, presided over by the Lord Provost. There were 200 prominent people present, including Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the Earl of Rosslyn, and the Marquis of Lothian. Lord Balfour toasted "The Colonies," to which Premier Laurier replied, saying, among other things, that the relations between the colonies and the motherland were satisfactory, and that the colonies were all ready to stand by the motherland.

BROOKLYN REACHES ENGLAND.

She Makes Southampton in Ten Days from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 14.—The United States armored cruiser Brooklyn, with Rear Admiral J. N. Miller on board, which is to represent the United States Navy at the naval review off Spithead, on June 26, arrived here to-day from New York.

The Brooklyn steamed at her ordinary service speed across the Atlantic, and all on board of her are enthusiastic at the staunchness and steadiness of the cruiser.

The Brooklyn anchored off Netley and was saluted by the British first-class armored cruiser Australia, the guardship in Southampton Water. The Brooklyn replied to the salute.

Everything worked like clockwork throughout the voyage, and all are well on board.

The Deputy Mayor of Southampton called at the United States Consulate here to-day and invited all the United States officers to a ball on June 29, in the Pavilion on the Royal Pier. The Brooklyn will take up her position at the review anchorage on June 19.

Rear Admiral Miller and his staff will go to London on Thursday next.

The Brooklyn left her anchorage in the North (New York) River at 7 o'clock on the morning of June 3, and passed out of Quarantine at 9:55 o'clock. She made the passage from New York in ten days, which was the exact period fixed by the Navy Department for the trip in the orders to the Captain.

GEN. PORTER DINES WITH ITO.

M. Hanotaux Entertains Foreigners Bound for the Queen's Jubilee.

PARIS, June 14.—The United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, was a guest to-day at the luncheon which the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Hanotaux, gave in honor of Crown Prince Ito of Japan and other foreign representatives who are on their way to attend the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria.

Gen. Porter has presented his congratulations to President Faure upon the latter's escape from what appeared to be an attempt upon his life yesterday while on his way to the races at Longchamps.

Sculptor Sails for the Jubilee.

Leon M. Zawiejski, the sculptor, sailed yesterday on the Teutonic, to be present in London at the Queen's jubilee celebration. Among the friends who saw him off was Dr. Lewandowski, President of the Polish Lithuanian American League, who conferred upon the sculptor aboard ship the insignia of honorary membership in the league.

The Oregon Sent to Victoria, B. C.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the battleship Oregon to Victoria, British Columbia, to be present at the festivities attending the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee.

HAD STOLEN AMERICAN HORSES.

Matthew Woodland, Remanded in England for Extradition.

LONDON, June 14.—Matthew Woodland, alias Grace, an American horse dealer, was remanded at the Bow Street Police Court to-day on the charge of fraudulently obtaining hotel accommodation. The evidence showed that the prisoner sold some horses here to buyers who have since learned that the animals were stolen. The American owners of the latter are taking out extradition papers.

Woodland said his American residence was at Franklin, Essex County, N. J.

Pacific Cable in Queensland.

BRISBANE, Queensland, June 14.—In his speech at the opening of Parliament to-morrow, Lord Lamington, the Governor of Queensland, will express the hope that the Pacific cable scheme will be carried into effect at a very early date. He will emphasize the importance of this undertaking to Australian development.

Irving Unveils Siddons's Statue.

LONDON, June 14.—Sir Henry Irving today unveiled the memorial statue to Mrs. Sarah Siddons, the famous English actress at the end of the last century, on Paddington Green, close to Paddington Old Cemetery, where her remains were interred sixty-six years ago.

Landslide in Switzerland.

BERNE, Switzerland, June 14.—A serious landslip has occurred near Brieg, Canton of Valais. Part of the forest there and a number of buildings have been buried. There was no loss of life.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

PARIS, June 14.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted Clause 1 of the Bank of France bill, prolonging the charter of that institution until 1920.

LONDON, June 14.—The Rev. Dr. Moncure D. Conway, minister of the South Place Ethical Society, has resigned his pastorate, owing to the ill health of his wife.

INDIA'S SEVERE EARTHQUAKE.

Railroad Travel Interrupted and the Heat 126 in the Shade at Jacobabad.

CALCUTTA, June 14.—Later reports increase the gravity of the earthquake shocks of Saturday last in this city and its vicinity. An extensive area was affected, and has caused much misery among many of the poor Europeans, Eurasians, and natives.

The shocks were also felt at Simla, Agra, Bombay, Manipur, and at many places far down the Central Provinces. An immense amount of damage was done at Hooghley, Burdwan, and Dacca, where several persons were killed, and at Gopalpoor, Patna, Ranegani, Bankipoor, Balasor, Mauffarpoor, and Monghyr. A terrific shock was experienced at Darjiling, where many houses were destroyed. Traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railroad is interrupted. Bridges have been damaged and a train was overturned on the Assam-Bengal line. The ground opened at Manipur, and the town of Kohima, north of Manipur, was severely damaged.

The heat prevailing is the highest on record, 126 degrees in the shade having been registered at Jacobabad, on the frontier of Beloochistan.

DE RESZKE SINGS IN LONDON.

May Appear With Melba Several Times During Jubilee Week.

LONDON, June 14.—M. Jean de Reszke, who has been seriously indisposed for a fortnight and incapacitated from appearing at Covent Garden, appeared there this evening as Tristan in "Tristan und Isolde." The house was crowded, and M. de Reszke, who was never in better voice, had an enthusiastic reception.

It is now expected that M. de Reszke will appear with Mme. Melba several times during diamond jubilee week.

A MADMAN'S ACT OR A JOKE.

French Newspaper Comment on the Bomb Explosion in Paris.

PARIS, June 14.—The newspapers of this city to-day agree in saying that the alleged attempt to assassinate President Faure yesterday, by the explosion of a bomb near La Cascade Restaurant, in the Bois de Boulogne, while he was on his way to Longchamps to witness the race for the Grand Prix de Paris, was either a practical joke or the act of a madman, and that the so-called outrage was arranged so as not to hurt anybody.

This afternoon the police found a second tube filled with powder and scrap iron near the scene of yesterday's explosion. They are of the opinion that the miscreant is probably the man who placed explosive tubes of a similar character in the Place de la Concorde during the recent visit of the Emperor Nicholas.

ANOTHER BOMB IN FRANCE.

Dynamite Exploded at La Grande Combe, the Scene of Labor Troubles.

PARIS, June 14.—A dynamite cartridge was exploded yesterday evening in front of a café at La Grande Combe, thirty-six miles north-northwest of Nimes, in the Department of Gard, where serious labor troubles have been in progress for some time past. Many of the occupants of the café were thrown to the ground, but nobody was seriously injured.

CHARLOTTE WOLTER DEAD.

"Tragedy Queen of Germany" Expires in Vienna.

VIENNA, June 14.—Charlotte Wolter, the tragedienne, at one time known as the "Tragedy Queen of Germany," who had been seriously ill for a long time past, is dead.

Charlotte Wolter was born in Cologne in 1834 and in her early life had a desperate and bitter struggle for recognition, although she was gloriously endowed by nature. She had all the equipment of the actress—beauty of face and figure, strength, unquestionable talent, a voice of great range, power, and flexibility, and the gift of expression. Yet it was not until Heinrich Laub, manager of the Hofburg Theatre of Vienna, recognized her possibilities that she obtained access to an appreciative public.

From her first appearance at the Hofburg, in the Spring of 1862, when she was twenty-eight years old, her career was one long, uninterrupted triumph. Her popularity was personal as well as professional. The Austrians worshiped from Empress and Emperor to the lowliest peasant. On state occasions she wore more decorations than any noble. Prominent among them was a silver florin set in diamonds. The story was that the Empress of Austria, after crossing the blue lake from her country seat to visit the actress at her home, found she had forgotten her purse and borrowed a florin to pay her passage home. The Emperor called the next day in person and, gravely remarking, "A good husband always pays his wife's debts," handed the actress the coin, which she made a place for among her jewels.

In 1874 Fräulein Wolter was married to the Count O'Sullivan de Grasse, a nobleman of wealth and culture, and her life with him seems to have been entirely happy. He did not take her from the stage, and her triumphs continued. She had the curious distinction of playing "La Pompadour" to an audience of one—the King of Bavaria, whose whim it was to exclude every other person from the theatre, that all possibility of interruption of his enjoyment of the performance might be prevented.

During her career Charlotte Wolter, as she preferred to be called, although she was Countess O'Sullivan, appeared in more than 200 parts. Her most notable triumphs were achieved in Marguerite Gauthier, Sidonie, Mary Stuart, Queen Elizabeth, Hermione, Sappho, and Phèdre.

She was never allowed to come to this country. Her fellow-actors and the Viennese in general rose almost in arms at the suggestion of her leaving the Continent.

Her life in retirement was passed in one of the finest villas in Europe, which artistic taste, unlimited wealth, and the generosity of countless friends combined to make beautiful.

PUGILIST ACCUSED OF LARCENY.

George La Blanche Arrested at Cleveland on Complaint of J. A. Hall.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 14.—George La Blanche, the pugilist, was locked up at the Central Police Station this afternoon on a charge of petit larceny. It was alleged that he took a letter containing $5, the property of J. A. Hall, a Lake Street man, with whom he is acquainted. Detective Parker made the arrest on a warrant. The accused man protested his innocence, and declared that he simply took the letter to mail it for Hall. Hall claims that the letter was addressed to a Chicago party, who never received it.

La Blanche, known as "The Marine," has figured in many prizefights and boxing contests in this country and in England. He at one time defeated "Jack" Dempsey.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Clark—Milligan.

Miss Bessie Milligan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Milligan of 171 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, was married to Charles Martin Clark of 831 Madison Avenue, this city, yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Messiah, in Brooklyn.

The bride was gowned in white satin, with point lace trimming, and wore a tulle veil and orange blossoms. Her maid of honor was Miss Mabel Randall, and her bridesmaids Misses Elsie W. Milligan, Nellie Richardson, and Sophie Hunter. Herndon Chubb of East Orange, N. J., was best man. The ushers were Charles MacMillan, H. K. Bird, Thomas B. Peck, Jr., Wilson F. Smith, all of this city, and Gilbert McKie and Stephen W. Milligan.

Gilmore—Cooper.

DUBUQUE Iowa, June 14.—Miss Regina Cooper, a daughter of A. A. Cooper, the millionaire wagon manufacturer, and Howard Gilmore, an actor of New York, formerly of Milwaukee, were married at 6 o'clock to-night at St. Raphael's Cathedral in this city. Archbishop Hennessy performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by only the relatives of the contracting parties. Miss Cooper is the wealthiest young woman in Dubuque. Mr. Gilmore was last season with one of the Frohman companies.

SKINS FOR COMMERCIAL USE.

Those of the Alligator, Frog, Lizard, and Rat Find Favor Among Manufacturers of Leather Goods.

Once upon a time, and not so very long ago, either, calf and kid were practically the only "lightweight" leathers in use for shoe tops, gloves, pocketbooks, and the thousand and one articles made up of this material. To-day there are a bewildering number of kinds, some shining with their own light, while others are profiting by the popularity of another by assuming its name and appearance. Among the latest may be mentioned the crocodile, frog, rat, and lizard.

One large manufacturer said to the writer: "I import between 500 and 600 crocodile hides every year. These crocodiles, or rather alligators, as they really are, (there is a great difference between the two,) come from South America largely; 'caymens' they are called there. All the skins of this nature are not by any means caymens, but they are favorites of mine and make up the best into various articles. For the tanning I have to import a special kind of bark from the same country—lead bark it is called. With this combination I can make the handsomest leather. The imitations of 'alligator' skin is made usually from the thick, tough hide of the bullock, by stamping with hot steel dies."

Among the newest acquisitions of the leather trade is the frog skin, and it makes the finest and toughest leather in the world for gloves. Tanned frog skin is about the prettiest and softest leather imaginable, and also the strongest for its weight. Oak bark, the usual tanning medium, is not servicable for these little skins, and a special kind of root is used, and the process is long and expensive, but well worth the trouble. The fair sex are somewhat prejudiced, however, and so far have become reconciled but slowly; however, the demand is growing, and they will no doubt become popular ere long.

Rat skins make a very durable leather, and are used a good deal, some of it being sold for itself, and much of it masquerading as kid. These can be tanned in the ordinary way, do not tear, and are very cheap. There are dealers who make as many as 20,000 pairs of rat skin gloves a year, and a very good business it is.

All these skins, especially rat hides, require a great deal of care and attention, for, although they seldom spoil outright, they often turn out rough and almost unwearable. Almost any kind of tanbark is good enough for rat skins, and they seldom spoil in process.

There has been for some time a good demand for lizard skins for purses, bags, belts, &c. The skins come from Italy, Greece, Spain, and some of the larger and more costly comes from Venezuela and Paraguay. These skins do not require tanning, but a very careful process of sun drying is necessary to perfect them. Large numbers are shriveled and spoiled; in fact, they are rather unprofitable things to deal in, unless one has particularly good luck.

THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

Casino Roof Garden Reopened—New Features at the Knickerbocker—The Music Halls.

A large crowd of theatregoers took advantage of the warm weather last night and attended the performance at the Casino Roof Garden, which re-opened, having been closed since the opening night. Although much of the vulgarity apparent at the opening performance had been carefully eliminated, the bill otherwise was similar to the first night. Besides the imitation of the five Barrison sisters, which is not pleasing, the bill includes Allen and Larue, acrobatic dancers, who are clever; the Lane sisters, pleasing singers and dancers, and the burlesque, "A Night at the Opera," which includes Catherine Bartho and the Casino ballet, who present what the programme described as "a new mythological divertissement," called "The Judgment of Paris." This part of the entertainment was enjoyable.

New Features at the Knickerbocker.

Several new features were added to "A Round of Pleasure," at the Knickerbocker Theatre, last night. A novel dance, which thoroughly amused the audience, was performed by pretty women in costumes representing skeletons. The dancers were aided in the illusion by a stage arrangement such as is used by necromancers.

Theatres and Music Halls.

The Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra is attracting crowds at the Madison Square Garden concerts. The programme to-night will be devoted to selections from Wagner, and on Friday airs from Sullivan's operas will be played.

The veriscope pictures of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, at the Academy of Music, continue to draw large audiences. Many improvements have been made, and there is very little shimmering of light as the scenes pass over the canvas.

At Keith's Union Square Theatre this week McIntyre and Heath appear in a sketch entitled "The Black Man from Montana," the biograph continues to show interesting pictures, and Francesca Redding and Hugh Stanton play the farce, "A Happy Pair." There are many others in the olio.

Electrical cooling apparatus has been placed in the Eden Musee, and that place of amusement is now kept as cool as any of the roof gardens. Cinematograph views of special interest are shown this week, including one of Manhattan Beach, showing the breakers. The waxworks are interesting, and the concerts by the Hungarians, in the Summer garden, are delightful.

Hammerstein's Roof Garden is a very pleasant resort these warm nights, cool, well ventilated, and otherwise attractive. The bill this week is an unusually good one, and includes Kara, a juggler, who performs some clever feats with ease and accuracy; the troupe of Octoroons, in a pleasing entertainment of operatic airs and plantation songs; Mae Lowery, Josie de Witt, Montague and West, Albert Waltz, Ivers and Leslie, and others.

Alfred B. Aarons, formerly business manager for Oscar Hammerstein, assumed the general management of Koster & Bial's last night. The roof garden of this house has been opened and a good orchestra plays there during the evening. The entertainment in the music hall this week is provided by Williams and Walker, the colored comedians; Walter Peabody, a boy soprano; James F. Hoey, Emil Gardner, the French equestrian; John W. Ransone, Zelma Rawlston, the Dore Brothers and Hill, and Col. Schult, with his performing great danes.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Bijou Theatre will reopen Aug. 30 with "The Wrong Mr. Wright" and Roland Reed.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Miner have postponed their departure for Europe until July 3.

Madeline Bouton will play the principal part in "Juana," a new musical piece to be produced next season by Max Bileman.

"The Circus Girl" began its eighth week at Daly's Theatre last night. The successful run of this play will terminate June 26 and will reopen Aug. 16 for an indefinite engagement.

A. M. Palmer has purchased a farce comedy in four acts entitled "That Man," by Anita Vivanti-Chartres. The scenes of the play are laid in New York, and it will be produced in October.

B. B. Valentine and Miss Clara Hunter will collaborate and dramatize Harold Frederic's novel "The Damnation of Theron Ware." Miss Hunter is a bright young actress, who is clever with her pen.

Annie Sutherland has been engaged for leading rôles next season by Joseph Jefferson. As announced previously in THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Jefferson will not play in this city next season, but will play a farewell engagement of eight weeks in the season of 1898-9. After that he will retire permanently from the stage.

"A Southern Romance," the adaptation of Dolly Higby's novel "In God's Country," by B. B. Valentine and Leo Dietrichstein, will probably be produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre by Max Bileman. The actors already engaged for the performance include Leo Dietrichstein, Jack Saville, Emmett Corrigan, Frank Birbeck, Thomas Oberle, E. H. Bostwick, Katherine Grey, Maude Haslam, and Emma Brennan.

The Manhattan Theatre, formerly the Standard, will reopen Aug. 30 with the comedy "What Happened to Jones," by George Broadhurst, author of "The Wrong Mr. Wright." The piece will be presented with the following actors in the cast: W. J. Ferguson, George Boniface, Thomas Whiffen, Virginia Buchanan, and Bijou Fernandez. The leading rôle will probably be acted by Marie Jansen. A proposition was made to Richard Mansfield to open the theatre, but he could not arrange "dates" in time to do so. According to Mr. Woodhull, Mr. Mansfield may play at the Manhattan in October.

Grain-O is all nourishment and the children and adults can drink it with great benefit.—Adv.

BIG REBELLION IN CHINA

Over 10,000 Malcontents United for Spoliation and to Oppose Regular Government.

RAID TOWARD CANTON FEARED

Gens. Tongue and Fingue Sent Out with 12,000 Troops to Cope with the Rebels—Another Serious Revolt in Thibet.

TACOMA, Washington, June 14.—China has two serious rebellions on hand, one in the extreme southern and one in the northern provinces. Mail advices received to-day state that the greatest rebellion the empire has known in recent years has broken out in the Prefectures of Lem, Loi Kin, and Kucheow, situated in the mountains north of Canton. The rebels number over 10,000 men. They consist of scattered bands of malcontents whose leaders have united their forces for purposes of plunder and murder, as well as to oppose regular government.

Many villages have been plundered and wealthy citizens compelled to furnish provisions and horses. Hundreds of families have gone to Canton and other cities for refuge. The government of Canton is greatly alarmed over the prospects of a big raid toward that city. Gens. Tongue and Ting have been sent out with over 12,000 troops to cope with the rebels.

Early in May, all Canton was astir to hurry forward ammunition and provisions as speedily as possible. The rebels are compelling gamblers and other law breakers to pay them stated sums monthly, and in this way a large fund has been raised. Many girls have been kidnapped. May 5, Liann raided a house at Kamfaline to kidnap two girls, and Chou Tong, a noted rebel leader, was killed. Several officers who opposed the raids of rebels have been shot.

Dispatches received at Pekin from Tachienlu, on Szechuan Thibetan borders, report that the malcontents of Chantiu, Thibet, where an insurrection was suppressed last Summer by the Szechuan troops, have recelled again and are devastating the land and property of loyal Thibetans. Viceroy Lu was about to memorialize the Throne about dividing Chantiu into sub-prefectures and districts in China proper when news of a fresh insurrection arrived at Chengtu. Viceroy Lu is collecting troops and supplies at Tachienlu in great numbers, and as soon as the snow disappears in the mountain passes he will march against the rebels.

NORTH SIDE BOARD OF TRADE.

Manager Fransioli Promises Improved Elevated Terminal at 129th Street—The Bridge Approaches.

A largely attended meeting of the North Side Board of Trade was held last evening at its rooms, 278 Alexander Avenue. President James L. Wells called the meeting to order.

The Committee on Bridges reported in favor of a direct approach to the new Third Avenue Bridge, in place of the horseshoe approach, already adopted, and announced that a hearing on the question would be given by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the Mayor's office to-day.

Albert E. Davis offered a resolution, which was adopted, protesting against the selection of principals for New York's three high schools from outside the city, selections having been made from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Missouri.

A letter from General Manager Fransioli of the Manhattan Railway Company, in answer to resolutions of the board, stated that it was the company's intention to make extensive improvements in its terminal facilities at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, including additional tracks and transportation conveniences, and to erect a new and properly equipped station. The plans had been made, but the improvement awaits the completion of the Harlem River Bridge approach plans, with which they are closely connected.

THROWN FROM HIS BICYCLE.

Ralph D. Paine, Reporter, Fractures His Arm in Six Places.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Ralph D. Paine, a newspaper man, well known in this city and State and in New York City, was thrown from his bicycle at Milford, Penn., yesterday, and his left arm was fractured in six places. The physicians state that he will never again have the use of the limb. Mr. Paine had been at Milford for a week, reporting the Schulz murder trial for a Philadelphia paper. He had recently returned from a trip through Cuba, which he made for a New York newspaper.

SIX MILLION SIGNERS FOR CUBA.

A Petition for Belligerency Sent to Congressman Sulzer.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—In the area in front of the Speaker's rostrum, when the House met to-day, was a great petition appealing to Congress to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. It contained over 6,000,000 signatures. The petition was wound about the hub of a wheel framed so as to allow it to freely revolve. It had been in circulation throughout the United States for about six months, and was sent to Congressman Sulzer of New York for presentation to Congress by Franz Mayer, a resident of his district.

JUNTA'S DISPATCHES SEIZED.

Officials in Jamaica Take Them from Cubans Who Land There.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 14.—Dr. Viete, Chief Surgeon of the Cuban insurgent army commanded by Gen. Garcia, arrived at Rio Buena, this island, on Saturday, accompanied by eleven Cubans. They had escaped from the province of Santiago de Cuba in an open boat, and brought with them dispatches for the Cuban Junta, at New York. These dispatches were seized by the Jamaican officials.

DAUNTLESS STARTS FOR CUBA.

She Sails from Key West With the Marblehead in Pursuit.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 14.—The Dauntless has left on another expedition. After taking on thirty-three Cubans, she attempted to go through the northwest passage about 10 o'clock last night, and ran ashore. Assistance was sent for, and the tugs Clyde and Childs pulled her off.

About 4:30 o'clock this morning the Dauntless changed her course in returning to the harbor, and, passing the Marblehead, put to sea. The Marblehead started in pursuit. The schooner Adams took forty tons of merchandise from the Biscayne to-day and went to sea to meet the Dauntless.

Rius Rivera Not in Danger.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Spanish Minister here has received an official communication stating that the report coming from Habana, via Key West, that the insurgent leaders Rius Rivera and Bacallao are in danger of being shot is false, for not a single insurgent leader is under the death sentence.

Spain Releases an American.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The State Department has been informed by Consul General Lee of the release of Vargal Remedios, an American citizen, arrested at Porto Cabanas May 28. The man was released on June 11 inst.

Newport Cottages Rented.

NEWPORT, June 14.—Francis K. Pendleton of New York rented to-day the cottage on Leroy Avenue owned by the estate of Charles F. Lyman of Boston. The Pendletons have not been here for several seasons, though they formerly were regular Summer residents.

Andrew H. Sands of New York has rented the William H. Ashurst place, Bellevue Avenue and Beach Street, and is to establish bachelor quarters there for the season.

North Shore Limited—New York Central's morning train to Chicago. Leave Grand Central Station 10:00, arrive Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Chicago next morning at 9:00, by Michigan Central.—Adv.

CLASS DAY AT PRINCETON.

Four Thousand Persons Present at the Exercises Which Are Opened by President Patton.

PRINCETON, June 14.—The class day exercises of Princeton's one hundred and fiftieth annual commencement were held today. Nearly 4,000 persons attended the exercises.

President Patton delivered a brief introductory address, turning over the university to the master of ceremonies, Jerome Bradley of New York, who presided at the various functions of the day and preceded the class oration with a salutatory address.

The first oration was delivered by Wilfred M. Post of Syria. This was followed by the reading of the class poem by Arthur Willis Leonard of Ohio. The exercises were interspersed by musical selections played by the Annapolis Cadets' Band.

At noontime the class ivy was planted, and the class tablet on the wall of the new university library was dedicated, Seward Erdman of Morristown, N. J., being the ivy orator. The Cadets' Band opened the cannon exercises in the afternoon with "La Siege de Corinth."

Samuel Morrow Palmer of Philadelphia read the class history, and Edwin Shortz, Jr., of Wilkesbarre, Penn., made the class prophecy.

The presentation oration was delivered by John Gere Jayne of Berwick, Penn. The oration kept the audience in continual laughter.

Burton Rockwood Miller of Germantown, Penn., was the class censor, and Robert Garrett of Baltimore, Md., President of the class, delivered the class address. Class Secretary John Henry Keene of Harrisburg, Penn., called the roll, and the exercises were closed by singing of the class ode, written by Arthur Willis Leonard of Cincinnati, and set to music by Lucius Hopkins Miller of Roselle, N. J.

STEVENS'S GRADUATING WEEK.

Calculus Was Tried, Convicted, and Then Incinerated in Due Form.

The twenty-fifth annual commencement of the Stevens Institute of Technology, in Hoboken, is being celebrated this week with the usual exercises. Last night the ceremony of "cremating Calculus" took place on the campus. The students, attired in fantastic costumes, first paraded through the principal streets of the city, and then returned to the campus, where "Calculus" was tried, convicted, and sentenced to death. The dummy which represented the enemy of the students was first beheaded and then burned to ashes.

To-day, President and Mrs. Henry Morton will tender a reception to the Faculty, alumni, and graduates. To-night the Alumni Association will hold its annual meeting, and to-morrow the graduating class will hold class-day exercises at Castle Point. Later they will be entertained by Mrs. M. B. Stevens and others.

On Thursday night the regular commencement exercises will be held in the Lyric Theatre, when sixty-one graduates will receive the degree of mechanical engineer. This is the largest graduating class in the history of Stevens Institute.

RUTGERS COLLEGE CLASS DAY.

Orations Delivered in the Chapel and on the Campus.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 14.—John N. Carpenter, Jr., President of Rutgers College, opened the class day exercises this afternoon in the chapel and on the campus.

Joseph Scudder of New Brunswick delivered the class day oration. The class history was told by Alfred Erickson of New Brunswick. Drew W. Hagaman of Belleville read the class poem. The class prophecy was given by C. P. Case of New Brunswick. S. L. Harding of Bridgeton presented the class memorial to the college, and Hugh Haddow, Jr., of Newark delivered the address to the undergraduates.

On the campus the tree oration was pronounced by C. L. Hoopes of Haddonfield. F. A. Seibert of Oradell delivered the pipe oration, and G. E. Heath of New Brunswick the log oration. F. H. Blodgett of Washington, D. C., conducted the ivy planting, and J. M. Mills of Morristown delivered the address to the President. A. F. Walter of Tradesville, Penn., was master orator.

Commencement at Hobart College.

Commencement week at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., will open on June 20 with an early communion at St. John's Chapel. The Rev. Francis Lobdell of Trinity Church, Buffalo, will preach, and in the evening the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, will preach the Baccalaureate sermon in Trinity Church. The entrance examinations will begin Monday. The other exercises of the occasion will include a students' entertainment in the Opera House, a meeting of the Board of Trustees, the White Rhetorical Prize orations, regular class-day exercises, the annual meeting of the Associate Alumni, the college chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society meeting, and a social gathering of the alumni. Then, in the Opera House, the seventy-second annual commencement will be celebrated and addresses will be made by the Faculty and graduates.

Anniversary of Cheshire Academy.

The one hundred and third anniversary of the Cheshire (Conn.) Academy will be held on Thursday, June 17. The 8 A. M. train from the Grand Central Station will connect at 10:05 at New Haven with a special train for Cheshire, reaching the school in time for the military drill, graduating exercises, and the alumni dinner. Returning, New York will be reached at 5:40 P. M.

KILLED A JEALOUS HUSBAND.

Fatal Encounter Between Two Men in a Clinton Place Boarding House—Defense of a Woman.

Vito Cenni, thirty-eight years old, an Italian butcher, whose home was in Lake View, N. J., was shot and almost instantly killed last night by Emanuel Baiocchi, thirty-eight years old, also an Italian butcher, of 81½ Thompson Street, this city, in the Italian boarding house at 94 Clinton Place. The murderer was arrested.

Cenni and his wife were married seven years ago, but separated a year and a half ago, when the wife left the husband on account of his jealousy, she says, and entered the service of Mrs. Ighiny at the latter's boarding house in Clinton Place.

Cenni went to the house last night and met his wife in the hallway. He struck her, and she ran into one of the rooms and locked herself in. Mrs. Ighiny, who was lying ill on a sofa in the back parlor, called for help.

Baiocchi, the butcher, who was in the basement, responded. He found Cenni in the hallway, and said to him: "Why do you want to come here and make trouble?" The other replied:

"I came here looking for fight, and you are just the man I want to see." They then fought. Cenni drew a knife, and made three lunges at Baiocchi. The knife cut Baiochhi's coat sleeve, and cut a gash in his left hand. Baiocchhi warned Cenni once more, but the latter made another lunge at him. Then Baiocchi said: "Drop that knife or I will shoot you," and just as Cenni made another attempt to stab him, Baiocchi fired. The shot took effect in Cenni's forehead, and as the man fell the other fired again and sent a second bullet into almost the same spot. Death ensued almost instantly.

KILLED OWING TO CORSETS.

Three Ohio Girls Struck by Lightning—Another is Spared.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, June 14.—Three young women were struck by lightning yesterday evening while they were on their way home from the Methodist Episcopal Church at Jacobsburg. The victims are Minnie McGuire, daughter of the Rev. Thomas McGuire; Alpa Taylor, daughter of William Taylor, and Emma White, daughter of Simon White, all aged about nineteen years. Sarah Bohring was badly stunned, and may die.

They were walking together in the road about 100 yards from the church when they were struck by lightning. It is believed that the steel corsets worn by the girls were the chief cause of their deaths, as Miss Bohring, who was only stunned, wore none.

Lightning Burns a Barn.

POTSDAM, N. Y., June 14.—Saturday evening lightning struck a barn owned by Mr. French, and it burned to the ground. The Rev. Mr. Phelps and his wife had taken refuge there. His horse and Mr. French's horse were killed. A flower was knocked off Mrs. Phelps's hat.

OWNERSHIP OF FRANCHISES.

Speeches in Advocacy of the Union Square Meeting of the Knights of Labor.

The red letter call, or summons, to members of four district assemblies of the Knights of Labor to attend a mass meeting in Union Square, last evening, to demand the municipal ownership of franchises, drew a crowd of about 2,000 people, which dwindled toward the end of the meeting.

Master Workman Cooney of District Assembly 49 called the meeting to order, and briefly denounced what he called the outrageous treatment of the people by the city officials in connection with the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroads.

Resolutions were adopted, stating that private ownership of railroad franchises resulted in high fares, disregard of the comfort of passengers, and irregularity of service, and demanding municipal ownership and operation of all municipal franchises, and also pledging the Knights to vote only for such candidates as will work and vote to accomplish that end.

Hugh Greenan made a plea for the object of the meeting. Mirabeau L. Towns of Brooklyn, who acts as counsel for the Knights, delivered a lengthy address, and was interrupted by a young man who asked him how workmen would be benefited by municipal ownership of railroads.

"Why," replied Mr. Towns, "workingmen could live cheaply in the outskirts of the city and breath God's pure air, and only pay two or three cents car fare."

A Frenchman who said he was a Knight of Labor, asked the speaker whether a two-cent car fare would not raise the value of property at the other end of the line.

"But the congestion down town would be relieved," replied the speaker, and the band interrupted further questioning.

James Flynn, Michael Kelly, Secretary of No. 49; Charles Sotheran, and other Knights also spoke.

BOSTON SAILORS STRIKE.

Belief that Shipowners Contemplate Reducing Wages.

BOSTON, June 14.—The sailors who ship from the port of Boston, and nearly all belong to the Atlantic Seamen's Union, struck for an increase in wages to-day. It is claimed by the union that the falling off in shipping in the coal-carrying trade, where larger barges have been recently employed, and the fact that the railroad companies have made lower freight rates, have influenced shipowners to increase profits by a reduction of wages.

The sailors are of the opinion that the reduction of their wages will not overcome these two methods of competition. Therefore it was resolved to make an effort to have wages advanced.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Theodore W. Smith.

Theodore W. Smith, for many years a resident of Brooklyn, died at his home, 309 West Fifty-first Street, this city, on Sunday, after a long period of ill health. Funeral services will be held Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in the First Reformed Church, at Seventh Avenue and Carroll Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Smith was born in Brooklyn in 1847, and after being graduated from the public schools entered service with the Niagara Insurance Company as chief accountant and remained with the company until two years ago, when he was retired on a pension. He was making ready for a trip to Colorado when illness overtook him.

Years ago Mr. Smith was favorably known as an amateur athlete, and became a member of the old Nameless Baseball Club. Ball players of a generation ago remember him as "Tony" Smith, the crack catcher of that famous old-time organization. Mr. Smith was a charter member of Gilbert Council, No. 1,343, Royal Arcanum, a member of the Gilbert Dramatic Association, and other organizations. He will be buried in Greenwood on Thursday morning. The remains were removed to Brooklyn yesterday.

Miss Phoebe T. Magie.

Miss Phoebe T. Magie died Sunday at her home, in the Buckingham Hotel, after an illness of about six weeks. She was born in Elizabeth, N. J., seventy-five years ago, the daughter of David Magie, an old New York merchant. Her mother, who was Miss Van Vechten, of Somerville, N. J., died many years ago. Since her father's death, in 1804, Miss Magie had resided in this city, making occasional trips abroad for health and recreation.

Miss Magie's immediate surviving relatives are Dr. and Mrs. David Magie of 32 West Forty-eighth Street, and their sons, David and James McCosh Magie. Mrs. Magie is a daughter of the late Dr. James McCosh, who was President of Princeton College from 1868 to 1888. Miss Magie was a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. She will be buried from the church at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Egbert T. Sees.

Egbert T. Sees, Treasurer of the National Railway Publishing Company, at 24 Park Place, this city, died Sunday of Bright's disease at his residence, 92 West Jersey Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

Mr. Sees was born in Harrisburg, Penn., June 12, 1830. He went into the publishing business in Philadelphia at the beginning of the late war, and in 1872 was elected Treasurer of the National Railway Publishing Company, which position he held at the time of his death. He transferred his office to the New York branch of the company in 1880. He is survived by a widow and two sons.

The funeral services will be held at the residence, in Elizabeth, Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The interment will take place immediately

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

HAVEN & STOUT
Members New York Stock Exchange.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall.
Margin Accounts. Investment Securities.
Telephone, Nos. 3157 and 3158 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
80 BROADWAY.
New York, March 24, 1897.

The undersigned, the Trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1897, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH and SOUTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from CECILIA STATION to LOUISVILLE, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE and NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($55,000,) due on March 1, 1897, and that the undersigned not being able after effort to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 23d day of March, 1897, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds equal at par to the amount of said payment of fifty-five thousand dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereupon the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

4	134	252	312	432	505	688	892
24	145	266	329	437	543	749	956
25	202	269	345	458	590	755	972
29	224	295	347	467	595	763	979
57	240	301	348	488	630	845	987
73	245	302	362	490	639	860	990
110	247	307	387	500	655	870	

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1897, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANYOF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
Mutual Life Building,
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
LONDON BRANCH, 33 LOMBARD ST.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR, TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate.

STERLING DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE.
TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Secs
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.
DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Charles R. Henderson,
George F. Baker,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George S. Bowdoin,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
August Belmont,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette.	Alexander E. Orr,
Robert Goelet,	Walter G. Oakman,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman.	H. McK. Twombly,
R. Somers Hayes,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.	

The Bank of New York
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.
Travelers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GRAY NATIONAL TELAUTOGRAPH CO.—Stock and all other unlisted securities dealt in. R. M. SMYTHE, Produce Exchange Building.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Still only disappointment is reaped by the group of speculators who from day to day try to bring about a reaction in the stock market. At the beginning of business yesterday they were more confident than usual. They backed up their theories with substantial sales of short stock. Instead, however, of any recessions there were advances, some of them substantial. At the close the market on an average was significantly higher than at the opening. Many advances of over a full point were scored.

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Two or three things happened to encourage the bears in their early attacks upon the market. Most conspicuous was the official announcement that the long-debated dividend on Three C's preferred had been passed. On a single hundred shares that stock dropped 5 points, but, though nearly 4,000 shares of the same company's common stock were traded in, its loss was only fractional. The passage of this dividend had been, so far as the common stock was concerned, pretty amply discounted. And as an influence on the general market the official action fell flat.

***

In the earlier part of the day Jersey Central was the conspicuous feature. After opening down fractionally, it jumped from 82 up to 85 and closed above 84, with a gain for the day of about 2 full points. Over 17,000 shares were traded in. Many mysterious hints are heard of important things about to develop in the company's financial affairs—important things that are favorable. Such suggestions come from members of the bull pool which has lately been operating with success in the stock, having now in their favor an advance of something like a dozen points from the figure at which the stock sold when they first took hold. They could not have done much better had they even taken hold of a good stock.

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All of the Granger railroad stocks were strong yesterday, Northwest, Burlington, Rock Island, and St. Paul all advancing. Crop reports improve. Chicago "special dispatches" are now as cheerful in character as hitherto their fashion has been despondent and depressing.

***

Chicago Gas, next to Sugar Trust, was traded in more largely than any other stock on the list yesterday, and buying orders came from Chicago. Some theories had it that this was merely a covering of shorts, but indications suggested that a substantial part at least of the orders were for investment account. Chicago as an investor cuts rather a novel figure. But Chicago has seen a good deal of light in the Chicago Gas quarter lately.

***

In Sugar Trust the day's fluctuation was over a range of a couple of points, the final figures being within a fraction of the top and showing a gain of over a full point. Dispatches from Washington seemed to indicate a disposition upon the part of some of the statesmen down there to work for a reaction in the stock-market price of Sugar certificates. It may be that some Washington watchers of the tape have been taking profits and are therefore anxious to see a recession in quotations, so as to get back into the market at a profit. As a matter of fact, Washington was a heavy seller of Sugar Trust stock 3 or 4 points below the present price.

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Commission houses continue active. The business they are doing is really what is offsetting professional efforts for a reaction. Room traders sell stocks only to have them absorbed by the customers of commission houses. And this fact more than anything else is what is at the moment controlling on the Stock Exchange.

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Government bonds were very strong. The 4s, 1925, advanced ⅜ for the registered and ⅝ for the coupon; the 4s, 1907, ⅛ for the registered and ¼ for the coupon, and the 5s ⅛ for both registered and coupon. There were sales of $20,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 125, and $1,500 4s, 1907, coupon, at 113.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	N. J. Central	1⅜
Am. Cotton Oil pf	¾	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Sug. Refg.	1¼	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	2¾
Ann Arbor pf	½	N. Y., Sus. & W.	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	N. Y. Sus. & W. pf.	½
Brooklyn R. T.	1	Norfolk & West.	1¼
Brook. Union Gas	2	Nor. Pacific	¾
Chi., Burl. & Qy.	1⅛	Nor. Pacific pf.	⅝
Chicago Gas	1⅝	Pitts., C. C. & St. L. pf.	⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅛	Pull. Pal. Car	1¼
Chi. & N. Northwest.	1⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	St. J. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	⅛
Col. Fuel & I.	⅝	St. P. & Omaha	1½
Consol. Gas	3¼	Tenn. C. & I.	⅝
Del., L. & W.	½	Texas Pacific	⅞
Ill. Steel Co.	1⅞	U. S. Rubber	1½
L. E. & West. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Manhattan	1½	Western Union	1½
M., K. & T. pf.	1		
Nat. Lead	⅝		
Nat. Starch 2d pf.	3		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco pf.	⅝	C., C., C. & St. L.	½
Can. Pacific	⅝	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	5

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Coal & I. 6s	2	Peo. Gas, Chi., 1st, con. 6s	1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1¼
Int. & G. Nor. 2d	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1
Int. & G. Nor. 3d	1	2-3-4s	1
Lehigh & W. B. con. ass't	2	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st	1
Louis. & Nash., gen. 6s	1	Un. Pac. ext. s. f. 8s	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st	1¼	Un. Pac. 1st t. r.	1
Mo. Pacific con.	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st	1½
Or. Imp. con. t. r.	1	Utah So. gen'l t. r.	1½
1st. in. pd.	3		

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was easy. Call loans, 1@1¼ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names four to six months to run, and 4@4½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $72,378,402; balances, $4,452,195; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $528,641.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discounts in the open market, 15-16@1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull and slightly firmer. Posted rates unchanged, at $4.86¼ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¾@$4.86 for sixty-day bills, $4.87 for demand, $4.87⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝@95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—75c premium. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—50@75c premium.

***

The money markets at the beginning of the week are unchanged. Call money was comparatively easy yesterday, the demand from Wall Street giving considerable activity in that department. The trust and insurance companies continued to offer money in plenty at 1 per cent., however, and as yet they are showing no disposition on their part to raise that figure. Commercial paper continues active, with a good supply and a large demand for all grades. The time money market shows some little signs of life, but as yet is featureless.

SIGNS OF GOOD TIMES.

Indications of business improvement are as apparent in the West as they are here.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, just back from an extended Western tour, met with evidences of this betterment at Chicago and at conspicuous trade centres beyond. Mr. Flower came in close touch with railway men, bankers, manufacturers, and others prominently identified with commercial and industrial undertakings. He started on his trip hopeful; he has returned confident.

To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Gov. Flower yesterday said:

"The West, in common with all the rest of the country, is waking up. Improvement is visible on all sides. It is not yet tremendous. But it is real. It is healthful, and it is growing. Here in the East we will hear from it much sooner than has been popularly anticipated.

"Chicago is better situated than current Eastern ideas have it. Business is not booming there, but the undertone is one of firmness, with indications pointing to improvement close at hand. The Chicago business man is not despondent.

"All the signs point to the coming of good times. As the business Clearing House for the great Western country, Chicago is in a position to profit vastly and soon—for the farmers of the West are to-day in better spirits, with brighter prospects, than has been their lot for years. We in the East form too many of our ideas concerning Western conditions from what we get through the mediumship of agitating politicians whose profession it is to be always proclaiming hard times. Such oracles are eternally reckless of facts. They are opposed to admitting that there can be good times, for good times will deprive them of the easy way they have of getting a living. Easterners have paid too much attention to the harangues of these hard-times apostles. A trip to the West, a talk face to face with Western business men, disposes of a good many delusions that have more or less gained foothold here.

"In Kansas within the last few years the farmers have been able to pay off 75 per cent. of their mortgages. There is more significance in that one fact than in all the sensational stuff which self-seeking politicians impose upon Eastern credulity.

"Prospects for the Western farmer are better to-day than at any time in the past. Crops promise well—much better than lately foreshadowed. Indications accumulate, too, that our crops will be in largely increased demand abroad. Personally, I am convinced that the American farmers are in for great good times, and this opinion is not mine alone; it is the opinion of cool-headed, observant, calculating business men in the very closest touch with the crops and the markets of the world.

"Among the iron men in the Northwest whom I met there is a noticeable increase in business confidence. As a matter of fact, hardly a single business man at or beyond Chicago talks otherwise than confidently. They realize, as of course we all do, that the good times so much desired are not yet fully developed, but indications of improvement are neither vague nor uncertain; they are in a hundred ways discernible. To doubt or to question the coming of these good times is to be willfully contemptuous of facts that exist and facts which soon are bound to become dominant.

"To my mind, the new activity in Wall Street, with its accompanying strength, is altogether legitimate—perfectly natural. Wall Street is merely a little ahead of the whole country's march into improvement."

CHICAGO BECOMES BULLISH.

A. O. Slaughter & Co.—Nearly all the commission houses report increased business, and one house which makes a specialty of fractional lots has put in two additional telephones to meet its increased business. Some houses report the public slow to take hold, but inquiries are very numerous.

J. H. Wrenn & Co.—The Borie interest in Philadelphia is credited with the purchase of 10,000 full shares of Reading in the last two days. In coal circles the point is extensively circulated that the coal stocks are to be advanced sharply in discount of the large business expected from July 1 on. There is still a short interest in Jersey and Delaware and Hudson, and when Lehigh Valley is listed in New York that stock is expected to be quite active.

King, Alward & Co.—The passage in the Senate of caucus schedule on sugar tariff was the occasion of a lively spurt in the price of the stock. Predictions of 130 for the stock are freely made, and it is perhaps not unjustifiable to look for a further improvement in the price.

Alfred L. Baker.—Railroad earnings and bank clearings show up better this week than any previous week since Jan. 1. These are two important facts that mean more than simply a rise in the stock market. They mean a general revival of business throughout the country. Our own city is slower than the rest to show up in bank clearings, but when we allow for the closing of two large banks, one of them the second largest bank in the West, the 2 per cent. decrease only in the week's bank clearings would be turned into a slight increase.

U. G. Peters & Co.—Houses doing a bond business tell us that the recent improvement in the stock market has brought inquiry for speculative bonds, but the local demand for high-priced issues has undergone no special change. It is reported just fair, with perhaps some tendency to exchange the best bonds for those of a little lower class. Houses with foreign connections say they are getting more buying orders from the other side, and that orders which they have had to sell second-class bonds for foreign account are being executed in this market a good deal easier than could have been done a few weeks ago.

F. G. Logan says: Ex-Gov. Flower will be back in New York on Monday, and a further upward whirl in gas will then take place. It can only be the question of a few months when gas will sell at 95 or 100. We still believe that purchases of grangers may safely be made. Keene is bulling New York Central, and has covered all his shorts.

Jamieson & Co.—Fairly good returns making by the railways and by the payment of dividends on Oregon Railway and Navigation and St. Louis and San Francisco have a good sentimental effect. The week's gold shipments were only $260,000, and there will be no more than $2,000,000 go out next week, if so much. At this time there seems to be very little in the outlook to disturb matters. It is not likely anything will be done in the Cuba question, and the tariff should be out of the way by July 1.

Ramsay & Co. say: The wave of prosperity which struck the New York Stock Exchange some three weeks ago, resulting in the strongest bull market we have seen for many months, has failed to reach the local bourse. The general opinion that as soon as the Allen bill became a law it would cause a boom in all local securities did not prove to be correct. Except for a spurt in the cables on Wednesday, when the Governor signed the bill, there has been no improvement in general trading, and even the cables have fallen back to comparative dullness. When sales of some 4,000 shares of West Chicago, the favorite speculative security in the local market, is put down as "overtrading" it does not inspire much confidence in any boom on the Chicago Stock Exchange.

EFFECT OF TRUSTS IN GEORGIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter in your issue of yesterday, by Mr. de Cordova, and headed "The Curse of Legislation," seems to me to call for a reply from this section. I can readily see how a man in Mr. de Cordova's environment could sincerely hold such views on the subject of trusts as he there advances, and it is my purpose simply to try to show something of the other side of the picture.

Some days ago I was in a Georgia town of some 3,000 inhabitants, in one of the best and most intelligent sections of the State. There, in the course of a conversation with a local planter, a gentleman of culture and conservatism, I learned some facts which seem to me worthy of repetition. Let me use his words: "Some ten years ago, seeing that I had no son to follow me, and believing that my farm, in improving which I had been investing all my profits, would be an unwieldy legacy for my wife and daughters, I made up my mind to look for some safe financial investment. Our town is the shipping point of some 25,000 bales of cotton annually, and all of this crop had to be sent unpressed to A or B, some eighty miles off, unloaded, compressed, and reshipped. It seemed to a number of us here that there was an excellent opening for a small compress. We put some of our savings together and established one. For several years all went on swimmingly. We earned annual dividends of 10 and 12 per cent., and our stock went up to 135. Then came a change. The rich compressers in A and B made a deal with the railroad, which suddenly raised its rates on pressed cotton to equal those on unpressed. Our whole business fell away; we had to close down, and now our cotton goes to the compresses in A and B, as before.

"While our compress was still alive we started another local industry. Our cotton-seed had been shipped off until then, the oil extracted, and the cake sent back as fertilizer and stock feed. Surely, here was a good chance for an investment. So a little oil mill was started. That succeeded for a while, just as we had expected, and then came a proposition from the Oil Trust, in words that sounded like the click of a pistol. We were ordered to limit our local purchases to a point which completely killed our profits. All the rest of the seed in the district must be shipped away. With the fate of other small mills in the State before our eyes, we had to surrender; the mill is running, but has not declared a dividend in five years, and the stock would not bring 10 cents on the dollar. As a result of these two affairs, I and some of my neighbors have been stripped to the skin. And yet both were investments which were naturally entitled to success, and were succeeding until they were throttled by the trusts."

These facts speak for themselves. I will add one more, of my own observation: People in that community have stopped laying by money. Young men now say that they would rather spend their money as fast as they can get it than to lay it up to be plundered.

Does Mr. de Cordova think that these things are as they should be? Is it a good thing for the country that local enterprises, filling genuine local wants, should be stamped out like vermin? It may be true that the evolution of society is bringing us to a complete centralization of all productive and distributing forces, but if Mr. de Cordova finds anything in the signs of the times or the history of our race to show that the people are going to allow the direction of these forces to pass forever into the hands of a few men with no special accountability to the masses affected so vitally by their conduct, I would like to know his authority.

The writer is as free from Bryanism or Coxeyism as any New Yorker, but he believes profoundly that unless some remedy can be devised for our present conditions, a revolution stands before us.

A. A. BOGGS.

Athens, Ga., June 11, 1897.

STOCK EXCHANGE POLICY.

The policy of the Stock Exchange is slowly becoming more and more evident. Bucket shops are not hereafter to be allowed to profit by the use of the daily official quotation lists. A letter recently sent by the Exchange Printing Company to those of its subscribers not members of the Stock Exchange reads:

"With regret we are obliged to advise you that by the terms of a new contract with the New York Stock Exchange we shall be precluded from supplying you with the stock lists after July 1. The subscription after that date will be confined exclusively to members of the New York Stock Exchange.

"We advise you thus early in order that you may make arrangement with some of the Stock Exchange firms for such lists as you may need and which can be supplied to you through Stock Exchange firms."

AN INDICATION OF SENTIMENT.

Pennsylvania Railroad stock sold in Philadelphia yesterday at 53⅛. This is the highest price reached in the last twelve months. Some reports from Philadelphia say that there has been foreign buying of the stock, but it is altogether likely that this is not the real explanation of Pennsylvania's strength. In fact, this buying of Pennsylvania Railroad stock is probably one of the very best indications possible that conservative investors are at the present time extending their lines of securities.

COAL TRADE IMPROVEMENT.

"A good deal of talk is heard about the improvement in the anthracite trade as a reason for the advance in New Jersey Central, but there is no improvement in the trade to speak of. The coal companies will probably make more money in the last half of this year than they did in the last half of 1896, but their great gain will come not from the coal business, but from the improvement in manufacturing, which is such an important element with most of them. If the Lehigh Valley earns a dividend this year and the Reading earns one on its first preferred stock, it will be from their miscellaneous freight business and not from their anthracite coal trade. The New Jersey Central has fewer industries along its line than almost any other anthracite property, and, therefore, will derive less advantage from this source."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

WHY THE OUTSIDE BOARD SMILED.

The war between Stock Exchange brokers and the "outside board" over the listing of the East River Gas securities assumed a new phase yesterday, and the Mills Building crowd scented a victory when, just after the opening of the market, brokers left the floor of the Stock Exchange and came over into the group of outside security dealers with bids for the East River Gas stocks.

At the opening of the Stock Exchange there were a number of buying orders in East River Gas to be executed, but none of the stock was for sale there, and in order to fill their orders the brokers had to buy the stock outside. About this time a number of rumors regarding the East River Gas property were being circulated. One predicted a dividend on the stock in the near future and another reiterated the recent reports of the consolidation of all the New York companies. On these, East River Gas reached its high price.

Later, however, the rumors were denied and the early buyers started to sell. Again there was no market for the stock on the Exchange, and the outside board had to be resorted to for the second time. East River, on this selling, dropped 4 points from its top price, later advancing again and closing in the Mills Building corridor at 69 bid, 69 asked, and with a net advance of one-half of 1 per cent for the day. On the Stock Exchange, however, the last sale of the stock was made at 71, an advance of 3 points for the day.

All of the local gas stocks were strong yesterday on the declaration of the 1½ per cent. dividend on Standard common and on the many sensational rumors that were spread broadcast throughout the day. Consolidated Gas stock sold up to 165 and scored a net advance for the day of 3¼ points.

LEATHER TRUST.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin says:

"As usual, the late Leather preferred dividend of 1 per cent. was disappointing. With competition increasing all the time, with an unwieldy capitalization, and only paying such small dividends, it strikes us that Leather preferred is selling at a pretty high price. The Leather Trust cannot even gain on its accumulated preferred dividends, which now aggregate about 22 per cent.; it not only does not gain any on this accumulation, but the latter seems to grow as the time passes. In a word, we do not see that the bona fide investor need have anything to do with Leather Trust securities."

THE C., C., C. AND ST. L. DIVIDEND.

The announcement of the passage of the dividend on Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis preferred stock had but little effect. The preferred stock dropped 5 points on the sale of a single 100 shares, but the common stock only declined ½ point for the day. The passage of the dividend has in a large measure been discounted. On the market as a whole, the announcement had no effect whatever.

PHILADELPHIA NERVOUSNESS.

The following comes from one of Philadelphia's financial newspapers:

"This talk about running express trains on the Manhattan Elevated Road in New York is all rot. Before this can be done, the greater part of the structure will have to be rebuilt; otherwise the swiftly moving trains would pound the life out of it—shake it to pieces, in fact."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower on the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie, ⅛ to 14½. Declined—Canadian Pacific, 1¼, to 62½; Illinois Central, ⅜, to 99; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 50⅝; Erie first preferred, ⅜, to 34½; Reading, ⅛, to 11¼; New York Central, ¼, to 103, and Atchison, ¼, to 12¼. St. Paul sold at 79¾ and Pennsylvania at 54. British consols were unchanged, at 112⅜ for money and 112⅞ for the account.

The Bank of England gained on balance £68,000. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 194.90 and in Lisbon at 47. In Paris rentes sold at 104f 17½c.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	200	206
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	180	181
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	64	69
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	68	70
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	107	109
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	145	155
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	35	45
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	68	69
Kings County Traction	38	40
New Orleans Traction common	6	8
New Orleans Traction pf	26	28
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	113	115
Second Avenue Railroad stock	133	135
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	182	185
Third Avenue Railroad	152	153
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	104¾	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	13	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	78	80
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	105
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	91	92
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Penny Ferry stock	63	65
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	90	92½
Indianapolis Gas stock	143	147
Indianapolis Gas 1st	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Lafayette Gas Company stock	82	85
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	58	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex interest	72	73

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	77½	79
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	80	90
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	223	225
Grand Rapids Gas stock	64	68
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	243	250
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	67	69
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	102	105
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol.	106½	108
St. Paul Gas bonds	70	77
Standard Gas, New York	111	113
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	121	123
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	113	116
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	69	71
Western Gas Co., bonds, Milwaukee	96	97½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	43	45
American Typefounders'	26	27½
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	50	58
Consolidated Ice common	24	28
Consolidated Ice pf.	74	80
Cramps' Shipyard stock	50	57
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf., ex div	65	70
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	98
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	37	42
Michigan Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	82	86
New York Air Brake Co.	13	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	3
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	9	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	323½	325
Trenton Pottery	7	9
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	85	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	153	155
Worthington Pump pf.	76	79

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	25
Central & South American Tel.	118	119½
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	½
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	7
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	60
Metropolitan R., Chicago, 1st 5s	45	47
New York & New Jersey Telephone	137	139
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Beaemer & L. E.	16¼	16¾
Trow Directory pf.	35	38

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60⅛@60⅜. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47@49c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 342,017.18 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27½d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,771,158
Exports in same period	18,503,798
Net exports	$16,732,640
Net exports, 1896	$20,440,888
Net exports, 1895	12,925,440
Net exports, 1894	47,460,831
Net exports, 1893	63,342,978

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On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.65. On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Anaconda sold at .44, 1,100 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .07@.08, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.80, 900 Comstock at .05@.06, 1,000 Lacrosse at .13, 1,000 Leadville at .12@.14, 100 Little Chief at .16, 200 Phenix of Arizona at .05, 100 Pharmacist at .12, 300 Plymouth at .12, and 100 Work at .06.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$231,371,187
Gold reserve	144,150,048
Net silver	27,602,420
United States notes in the Treasury	32,576,412
Treasury notes of 1890	20,482,710
Total receipts this day	1,308,988
Total receipts this month	13,725,878
Total receipts this year	324,323,800
Total expenditures this day	752,000
Total expenditures this month	14,965,000
Total expenditures this year	341,838,141
Deposits in National banks	17,083,856
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	407,945
Government receipts from internal revenue	778,317
Customs	509,583
Miscellaneous	20,968

FINANCIAL.

Carley, Stokes & Co.

SPECIALISTS in SPECULATIVE INVESTMENTS,

MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Every afternoon, when the Cotton, Produce and Security Exchanges have closed, our market letters will discuss the coming probabilities.

Our weekly publications will include the financial forecasts and market studies of FRANCIS D. CARLEY and the opinions of those members of the New York Stock Exchange who have shown most skill in the interpretation of market indications.

The public is cordially invited to our

INFORMATION ROOM.

In this interesting room investors will find themselves in a new atmosphere. Not elsewhere can be found so much to aid in the judicious selection of speculative investments. This Information Room and our working offices are on the first floor of the building just completed by the Commercial Cable Company, at 20 Broad St., and adjoining the New York Stock Exchange on New St., where the entrance is the same as the entrance to the New Stock Exchange Annex. These offices are in closest possible proximity to the activities of the Exchange, and intercommunication is prompt and continuous. For our customers, every phase of the market is noted, translated and bulletined.

It is the purpose of the firm to popularize New York Stock Exchange transactions and give to small traders every possible facility. The utmost liberality, consistent with legitimate operations, will be exercised in reference to the amount of margin required and the number of shares to be bought. Trading in ten share certificates or multiples thereof at price of 100 shares will be both encouraged and accomplished. In sympathetic cooperation, the customer with One Hundred Dollars will receive the same attention as the man with a Million. Non-resident customers will receive advice and suggestions in the conduct of their accounts, whether large or small. An unlimited correspondence in reference to financial ventures will be gratuitously conducted. While it is conceded that the effort to make quick, large profits will generally jeopardize the margin employed, yet on the other hand the influences which minimize or overcome the risks of speculation have not before or elsewh

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, June 14, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
149	151	6	Adams Express	150	150	150	150	.....
13	13½	500	American Cotton Oil	12½	13	12½	13	+ ½
58¼	58¾	797	Am. Cotton Oil pf	57½	59	57½	59	+1¾
111	113	30	American Express	112½	112½	112½	112½	.....
11	11¼	705	American Spirits Mfg.	11	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
125⅝	125⅞	22,019	American Sugar Refs.	12 ¼	126	124½	125⅝	+1¼
107¼	108¼	632	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	107¾	108	107¾	107⅞	- ⅛
73¼	73⅜	2,726	American Tobacco	73	73¾	73	73⅜	.....
104	106½	145	American Tobacco pf.	105⅝	106¾	105¾	105¾	- ⅝
28	29	291	Ann Arbor pf	28⅜	28½	28⅝	28½	+ ½
12¼	12⅝	1,680	At., T. & S. F.	12¼	13⅛	12¼	12¼	.....
24	24½	4,221	At., T. & S. F. pf	23¾	24½	23¾	24	.....
10½	11¼	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	10⅜	11¼	10⅜	11¼	+ ¾
10⅜	10⅞	1,200	Bay State Gas	10⅛	11	10⅛	10⅞	+ ⅛
23½	23½	6,448	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	22½	23½	22½	23½	+1
107½	108½	1,000	Brooklyn Union Gas	107½	108	107¼	107⅝	+2
50⅝	50⅞	1,358	Canada Southern	50½	50¾	50⅝	50⅝	- ¼
61⅝	61¾	500	Canadian Pacific	61⅝	61⅞	61⅝	61¾	- ⅛
17⅜	17⅞	1,440	Chesapeake & Ohio	17½	17¾	17½	17⅜	+ ⅛
80⅝	80¾	17,167	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	79¼	81	79¼	80¾	+1½
87⅜	87½	19,515	Chicago Gas	86¾	88	86¾	87½	+1½
78¼	78⅝	12,545	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	77½	78½	77½	78⅝	+ ⅜
135¼	136	270	Mil. & St. P. pf	135½	135⅝	135½	135⅝	+ ⅛
109⅞	110	4,825	Chicago & Northw	108½	110¼	108½	109⅞	+1½
70	70¼	6,385	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	69¼	70⅜	69½	70	+ ⅛
23⅝	24	3,885	C., C., C. & St. L.	23	25	23	23½	- ⅝
60	70	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	70	70	70	70	-5
40	..	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	40	40	40	40	.....
19¼	20	350	Colorado Fuel & Iron	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅜
3	3¼	1,100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	2⅝	3½	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
163⅜	164½	1,935	Consolidated Gas Co.	162	165	162	164¼	+3¼
108¼	109¼	1,523	Delaware & Hudson	109¼	109⅝	108¾	109	+ ¼
40¾	40⅝	200	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ½
6¾	7	110	Duluth, S. S. & A.	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
14⅜	14½	100	Erie	14¼	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
18	23	80	Evans. & T. H.	18	18	18	18	.....
..	18	30	Evans. & T. H. pf.	30	30	30	30	.....
33⅜	33½	1,100	General Electric	33¼	33⅝	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
35	40	5	G. B. & Western	35	35	35	35	.....
97	97½	20	Illinois Central	97	97	97	97	.....
38	39½	400	Illinois Steel Co.	38	39¼	38	39½	+1⅞
7	7½	10	Iowa Central	7	7	7	7	.....
28	28	5	Iowa Central pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	.....
24	25	140	Laclede Gas	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	200	Lake Erie & Western	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
64	65	322	Lake Erie & West. pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
16⅜	17⅛	9	Lake Shore	169⅝	1.0⅝	169⅝	170¼	.....
49⅞	50¼	4,997	Louisville & Nashville	49½	50	49½	50	+ ¼
88⅝	88¼	5,911	Manhattan Con	87½	88⅝	87½	88¼	+1¼
1¼	1¾	50	Mexican National ctfs.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	.....
99⅜	100	110	Michigan Central	99¼	99¾	99¼	99⅜	+ ⅛
80	81	60	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	80½	81	80½	81	.....
49	50	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ¼
46¼	49	50	Minnesota Iron	47	47	47	47	.....
12⅜	12⅞	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
31⅜	31⅝	4,015	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	30⅞	31⅜	30⅞	31¼	+1
17⅝	17¾	2,963	Missouri Pacific	17⅝	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
20	20½	226	Mobile & Ohio	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
28½	29	3,097	National Lead Co.	28½	29	28¼	29	+ ¾
..	..	110	National Lead Co. pf.	95½	96	95½	96	+ ½
..	3½	530	National Starch	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
15	22	110	National Starch 2d pf.	15	15	15	15	-3
84	84⅜	15,116	New Jersey Central	82	85	82	84½	+ ⅛
101	101¼	2,439	New York Central	101	101¼	101	101¼	+ ⅛
66½	68	950	N. Y. & E. R. Gas	68	71	68	71	.....
103½	106	200	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	- 2¾
32	32⅜	200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	32⅜	32½	32⅜	32½	+ ⅛
..	..	25	N. Y., Lack. & West.	121	121	121	121	.....
8⅝	9	100	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
24	24¼	600	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	23¾	24¼	23¾	24¼	+1⅛
11	12	106	Norfolk & Western	11½	11½	11½	11½	.....
29¾	30½	15	Norfolk & Western pf.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	.....
4½	4⅝	50	North American	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	.....
15⅛	15⅝	5,200	Northern Pacific	14⅞	15½	14⅝	15⅝	-1⅛
42⅞	43	14,479	Northern Pacific pf.	42½	43⅝	42½	43	- ⅝
14⅝	15	200	Ontario & Western	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	- ⅝
14	14¼	300	O. S. L. wh. iss.	14¼	14¼	14	14	- ⅝
29¾	29⅞	2,020	Pacific Mail	29¼	30	29¼	29⅞	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
45½	46½	100	P., C. & St. L. pf.	46	46	46	46	+1⅝
164¼	164½	400	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	163½	164¼	163½	164¼	+1¼
117½	118¼	50	R., W. & Ogdens.	117½	117½	117½	117½	.....
22¼	22⅜	10,349	Reading	21⅞	22¼	21⅞	22¼	.....
46⅜	46⅞	6,023	Reading 1st pf.	40⅝	47½	46⅝	46⅞	+ ⅛
28	28¼	2,204	Reading 2d pf.	28¼	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	6	2,117	St. L. & San Fran.	5¼	6	5¼	5¾	+ ⅛
49⅜	49⅞	2,667	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	49¼	49⅞	49¼	49¾	+ ¼
16⅞	17	10,058	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	16¼	17	16¼	17	+1
3¼	3½	50	St. Louis Southw.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	.....
9¼	9½	550	St. Louis Southw. pf.	9⅜	9⅝	9¼	9¼	.....
3¾	4	100	St. J. & G. I.	3¼	3½	3¼	3½	.....
39½	40	930	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	38⅞	39¾	38⅞	39½	+1
11⅞	11⅞	937	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	11½	12	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
58⅜	58⅞	2,270	St. Paul & Omaha	58⅜	59⅜	58⅜	58⅞	+ ⅛
21½	23	100	St. Paul & Duluth	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	- ⅛
15¼	16	200	Southern Pacific	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	- ⅛
9¼	9½	660	Southern Railway	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	- ⅛
29¼	29⅝	2,810	Southern Railway pf.	29	29½	29	29⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	280	Standard R. & T.	7	7	7	7	- ⅛
24⅜	24⅞	4,180	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24¼	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅛
10½	10⅝	4,358	Texas Pacific	9⅞	10⅜	9⅞	10½	+ ⅛
152	155	50	Third Avenue	154	154	154	154	.....
7⅜	7⅞	1,410	Union Pacific	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅞	- ⅛
1⅞	2¼	200	U. P., Denver & Gulf.	2	2	2	2	- ⅛
7⅞	8	130	United States Leather.	8	8	8	8	- ⅛
58¼	58½	1,410	U. S. Leather pf.	57⅝	58⅝	57⅜	58⅜	- ⅛
12⅝	13½	410	United States Rubber.	13	13	13	13½	+1½
61	62¾	302	U. S. Rubber pf.	62	62½	62	62½	+ ⅛
5⅞	6	410	Wabash	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	- ⅛
14⅝	15⅛	460	Wabash pf.	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	- ⅛
105	110	100	Wels-Fargo Express.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	.....
83¼	83⅜	8,635	Western Union Tel.	82¼	83¼	82	83¼	+1½
⅞	1	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Sales		252,245						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Alb & Sus con 6s
1,000 ..... 118½
1,000 118
Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
1,000 107
3,000 ..... 107¼
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s
3,000 75
At, T & S F gen 4s
12,000 ..... 83¾
1,000 ..... 83⅞
11,500 ..... 83⅞
13,000 ..... 83⅞
79,000 84
Adjustment 4s
20,000 ..... 49⅝
26,000 ..... 49¼
16,000 ..... 49¾
5,000 ..... 49½
15,000 ..... 49⅝
10,000 ..... 49⅞
12,000 ..... 49¾
500 ..... 49½
84,000 ..... 49¾
19,000 50
5,000 ..... 49⅝
Brooklyn R T 5s
8,000 77
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
8,000 ..... 112¾
Bur, C R & N 1st
1,000 106
Canada So 1st gtd
1,000 ..... 113⅛
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
17,000 10
Cent Ga, Mn & N 5s
4,000 92
Cent of N J gen 5s
4,000 ..... 111½
3,000 ..... 111¾
Ches & Ohio 1st, Series A
1,000 ..... 120½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
6,000 75
5,000 ..... 75⅝
33,000 75
1,000 ..... 75⅝
2,000 75
2,000 ..... 75⅛
Ches & Ohio con 5s
17,000 ..... 110¼
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
2,000 ..... 91⅜
10,000 ..... 91½
Chi G L & C Co 1st
10,000 103
Chicago & Mil 1st
7,000 106
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
30,000 ..... 42¾
5,000 ..... 42⅜
1,000 ..... 42½
10,000 ..... 42⅜
Chi & N W 25-yr deb 5s
2,000 ..... 109½
Chi, R I & P 1st 5s
30,000 ..... 106⅜
1,000 ..... 106⅜
C, C, C & Ind cons
1,000 130
Col Coal & Iron 6s
5,000 95
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certfs
5,000 70
Del, Mac & Mar L G
5,000 19
E T, V & G 1st
1,000 111
Erie 4s prior bonds
5,000 ..... 90¾
2,000 91
Flint & P M, Port Huron Div 6s
3,000 ..... 73½
Ft W & D C 1st
11,000 62
2,000 ..... 62½
1,000 63
2,000 ..... 62¾
2,000 63
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
11,000 89
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
10,000 ..... 68¼
Int & Gt Nor 2d
5,000 s20F 77
5,000 77
30,000 78
Int & Gt Nor 3d mtge
2,000 36
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
1,000 ..... 71¼
10,000 ..... 71⅜
Kentucky Cent 1st 4s
5,000 89
L S & M So 1st reg
65,000 ..... 111⅝
L S & M So 2d coup
49,000 ..... 120½
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented
1,000 97
4,000 ..... 97½
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st
2,000 ..... 97⅛
10,000 ..... 97¾
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
2,000 ..... 117¼
2,000 ..... 117½
Louis & Nash 5s
1,000 97
Louis & Nash G M 6s
1,000 117
Total sales $2,845,000

Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 1st
12,000 ..... 122½
Manhattan Ry con 4s
5,000 ..... 93¾
6,000 ..... 93⅝
10,000 ..... 93⅞
Metropolitan Elev 2d
3,000 b3 ..... 104½
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac Western 5s
1,000 117
Mil & St P 8s 1st
1,000 106
Mil & St Paul cons
12,000 ..... 138½
Minn & St L con 5s
10,000 ..... 102¼
5,000 ..... 102⅝
5,000 ..... 102¾
Mo, K & East 1st
10,000 91
5,000 ..... 91¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
14,000 ..... 83⅞
3,000 ..... 83¾
2,000 ..... 83⅞
23,000 ..... 83¾
Mo, K & T 2d
6,000 ..... 60⅜
10,000 ..... 60½
19,000 ..... 60⅝
5,000 ..... 60¾
1,000 61
10,000 ..... 60⅞
2,000 61
14,000 ..... 61¼
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
5,000 s20F 70½
10,000 77
Missouri Pacific 3d
8,000 100
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
1,000 ..... 68¾
Mobile & Ohio new 6s
1,000 ..... 117½
N Y Cent deb 5s reg
1,000 ..... 109⅝
N Y, C & St L 4s
1,000 ..... 105¼
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
1,000 95
4,000 ..... 95½
Nort & So 1st 5s
1,000 106
Nort & W Ry con 4s
1,000 ..... 73½
North Pac 1st 6s
9,000 ..... 119⅛
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
50,000 ..... 55⅞
10,000 b3 56
10,000 ..... 55⅞
10,000 56
10,000 56
1,000 ..... 56⅛
10,000 56
17,000 ..... 56⅝
20,000 ..... 56¼
11,000 ..... 56⅜
18,000 ..... 56½
2,500 ..... 56⅝
80,000 ..... 56½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
25,000 ..... 80⅞
20,000 ..... 80½
10,000 ..... 80¾
24,000 ..... 80⅝
5,000 ..... 80¾
10,000 ..... 80⅞
10,000 ..... 80⅝
4,000 b3 ..... 80⅞
23,000 ..... 80½
Ohio Riv R 5s, 1st
10,000 ..... 114⅜
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Tr Co certfs, 1st installment paid
14,000 ..... 18¼
6,000 ..... 18½
5,000 19
10,000 ..... 19¼
5,000 19
23,000 ..... 19½
5,000 20
Oregon R & N 4s
8,000 85
1,000 ..... 85¼
11,000 s20F 85
5,000 85
Oregon S L inc A, when issued
31,000 ..... 44½
13,000 ..... 44⅝
10,000 ..... 44¾
20,000 ..... 44⅝
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
20,000 ..... 80½
5,000 ..... 80⅝
56,000 b3 ..... 80½
People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s
5,000 109
5,000 ..... 109½
15,000 110
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d, Trust Co certfs
10,000 10
Peo & Eastern 1st
1,000 ..... 68¼
St Jo & Grand Island 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000 61
Pitts & Western 1st
5,000 70
Reading Co gen 4s
4,000 ..... 83½
6,000 ..... 83⅝
10,000 ..... 83½
Rio Grande West 1st
60,000 ..... 74¾
St Jo & G Isl 2-3-4s
15,000 64
500 63
St L & Iron Mount 5s
6,000 77
St L & Iron Mt 1st ext 4½s
10,000 ..... 104⅜
1,000 ..... 104½
St L & S F 4s
10,000 ..... 70¾
21,000 ..... 70⅝
35,000 ..... 70¾
1,000 ..... 70⅞
St L & S F G M 5s
3,000 ..... 74½
1,000 74
Union Pac 1st, 1896, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups
3,000 ..... 104½
Union Pac 6s, 1898, Trust Co certfs ex matured coups
2,000 ..... 104½
Union Pac ext s fd 8s, Tr Co certfs
8,000 91
U P, D & G 1st
23,000 38
1,000 ..... 38¼
1,000 ..... 38⅜
Utah Southern G M, Tr Co certfs
3,000 80
5,000 ..... 80¼
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 104⅞
5,000 ..... 104⅝
2,000 ..... 109⅝
West Shore gtd 4s
4,000 ..... 109½
2,000 ..... 109⅞
Western Gas Co 6s
3,000 ..... 95¼
5,000 ..... 95⅜
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
7,000 ..... 32½
5,000 32
5,000 ..... 32½
1,000 32
15,000 ..... 32¾
30,000 33
Total sales $2,867,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions;

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96	..
4s, r., 1907	113⅜	113⅝
4s, c., 1907	113	113½
4s, r., 1925	124⅞	125⅞
4s, c., 1925	125½	125½
5s, r., 1904	113¾	114¼
5s, c., 1904	113¾	114¼
Currency 6s, 1898	101½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	101½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101½	..
Alb. & Sus	175	..
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	60	63
Am. Coal	110	125
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf	29½	30¼
Ann Arbor	9½	11
At. & Pac	..	¼
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	..	2⅞
Boston & Me	105	107
Brunswick Co	..	¼
Buff., R. & P. pf	..	20
Bur., C. R. & N	65	75
Central Pacific	9¾	10½
Chi. & Alton pf	162	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	87	40
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	96	98
Chicago Gt. W.	3	4
Chi. & N. W. pf.	157	..
Cleve. & Pitts	164	170
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	1¼
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3
Col. Fuel & I. pf	..	85
Com. Cable	165	..
Consol. Coal	38	..
Del., L. & W	151½	154
Den. & R. G	10¾	11¼
D. M. & Ft. D	8	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	58	75
D., S. S. & A	3¼	3¾
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	115	116½
E. E. Ill. of Brklyn.	..	108½
Eighth Avenue	310	..
Erie Tel. & Tel	64⅞	66
Gt. Nor. pf	120	125
G. B. & W., Deb., A	40	50
G. B. & W., Deb., B	4	5
Homestake	35	38
Ill. Cent. l.	92	..
Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	35	45
Joliet & Chicago	156	..
Kan. & Mich	3	6
Lookuk & D. M	2	4
L. & D. M. pf	15	18
Laclede Gas pf	80	83
Long Island	40	50
Mah. Coal R	125	..
Mah. Coal R. pf	100	115
Man. Beach	6	10
Md. Coal pf	40	60
Met. Traction	109	110
Mexican Central	8⅝	9
Minn. & St. L	19	20¾
Morris & Essex	163½	165
Nat. Lin. Oil	13	14
Nat. St. 1st pf	54	60
New Cent. C	5½	7
New England	..	37
N. Y. & N. H	171	172
N. Y., C. & St. L.	12¾	13¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	62	75
Norfolk So	60	70
Nor. West. Tel	110	..
Ohio Southern	5	7
Ont. Mining	6	8
Ore. R. & N	18	20
Ore. R. & N. pf	52	54
Penn. Coal	323	..
Peo. & Eastern	3	6
P., C. C. & St. L.	12½	13½
P., Ft. W. & C.	164	170
Quicksilver	1	2
Quicksilver pf	7	8½
Rens. & Saratoga	170	184
Second Avenue	130	140
St. P. & D. pf	70	87
St. P., M. & M	118	125
St. P. & O. pf	142	144
Sil. bull. certfs	60⅜	60⅝
Sixth Avenue	180	190
Standard Gas	112	114
Standard Gas pf	122	..
Tol. & Ohio Cent	..	25
Tol. & O. C. pf	40	70
U. S. Express	38	42
Union Ferry Co	63	64
West. Union Beef	6¼	7½
W. & L. E. pf	2½	4
Wis. Central	1½	2
Wis. Central pf	1¾	..

38,720

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$8,000	A., T. & S.F. adj. 4s	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
6,000	A., T. & S.F. gen. 4s	84	84	84	84
2,000	Int. & G. N. 2d	78	78	78	78
1,000	Nor. Pac. 3s	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
6,000	Rock. Is. 5s, c	107	107	106⅝	106⅝
6,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	24¼	24½	24¼	24½

$23,000

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 14.—The market continued broad, and home specialties were strong. West End advanced from 81⅞ to 83¼, and Montana from 126½ to 127½, the latter receding ⅜ in late dealings. Stock Yards was up from 102 to 102¾, ex dividend of $4, selling at 106½ cash. Butte and Boston became active, gaining ⅝, to 18¼. Illinois Steel rose 1½ more, to 39. West End 4s were ⅛ higher, at 106⅝. Atchison adjustments got up ¾, to 50. Pullman rose 1⅝, to 164⅝. C., B. & Q. closed 1¼ higher than Saturday, at 80⅝. Old Dominion Copper rose 1, to 16½; Old Colony 1, to 178½; New Haven and Hartford ⅝, to 171; Gas seconds 1, to 71; Mexican Central first incomes ½, to 18½; Westinghouse ½, to 21½.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	211	212
Boston & Lowell	209	..
Boston & Maine	158¾	..
Boston & Providence	263	264
*Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	102½	103
*Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	106½	106¼
Fitchburg pf	94½	96
Old Colony	178	180
West End	83¼	83½
West End pf	98¼	98
Wisconsin Central	2¼	2½
Oregon Short Line	17¼	17¾

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	4
Allouez	¾
Arnold	3¼
Atlantic	21
Boston & Cripple Creek	.12
Boston & Montana	128¾
Butte & Boston	17⅜
Calumet & Hecla	380
Centennial	7⅛
Copper Falls	1
Franklin	15¼
Gold Coin Mines	4½
Kearsarge	17⅜
Napa, (quicksilver)	6½
Osceola	31½
Pioneer, (gold)	.3 15-16
Quincy	108
Santa Ysabel	12¾
Tamarack	179
Tamarack, Junior	16
Tecumseh	1½
Wolverine	9 15-16

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	230
Dominion Coal	10¾
Dominion Coal pf	88
Eastman Car Heater	..
Edison Electric Illuminating	145
Lamson Cons. Store Service	17¾
Mexican Telephone	.75
New England Telephone	103
Philadelphia Company	17¾
United States Oil	13½
Westinghouse Electric	22
Westinghouse Electric pf	50

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	..	1
Merced Gold Mining	..	8
Old Dominion Copper Mining	16½	16¾
*Ex dividend.		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The market ruled active and strong. The Northern Pacific stocks led in activity, with an advance of ¾ for the common and 1 point for the preferred. Lehigh Valley and Reading were again in good demand, but the movement in each was less than ½ point. Commission-house buying of Pennsylvania advanced the price to 53⅛. During the last hour Union Traction advanced ½, to 9⅝. Philadelphia Traction gained ⅝. United Gas improvement advanced to 74; the talk was bullish on the stock. The closing was strong at near the highest prices of the day.

Closing prices for the leading issues:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	27⅞	27⅝
Northern Pacific com. rct.	15⅜	15⅝
Northern Pacific pf.	43⅜	43⅝
Pennsylvania	53	53⅛
Reading 1st pf.	11⅝	11 3-16
Reading 2d pf.	23⅞	23½
Reading	14	14 1-16
Metropolitan Traction	78¼	78⅝
Philadelphia Traction	109½	110½
Baltimore Traction	69⅞	70¼
Union Traction	19⅜	19⅝
Pennsylvania Heat pf.	9⅝	9¾
Pennsylvania Heat	13⅞	14
United Gas Improvement	33½	33¾
Electric Storage	73½	74
Electric Storage pf.	19½	20
Weisbach Light	20¼	21
American Railway Elec.	43⅝	44
Marsden	5	5½
Reading general 4s	9	9½
Electric & People's 4s	83¼	83¾
Pittsburg C. Traction	69⅞	70
Pittsburg C. Traction pf.	37½	38

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 14.—The warmest day of the season brought dullness to local stocks. West Chicago opened at 99½ and slid down to 98, where it closed. North Chicago fell off from 227 to 226. Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

American Strawboard	23½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Company	58
Chi. Brewing & Malting Company	7
Chi. Brewing & Malting Company pf.	32
Chi. Packing & Prov. Company	27
Chi. Packing & Prov. Company pf.	49
Chicago City Railway	231
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	137½
Lake Street Elevated	10⅞
Int. Packing Company	17
Int. Packing Company pf.	42
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	8½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	35
New York Biscuit Company	48⅝
North Chicago Street Railroad	223
Street's W. S. Car Line	15
West Chicago Street Railroad	99
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	9
Chicago Edison	121
Metropolitan W. S. Elevated Railway	3
Sc. Elevated Railway	42

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Sp. Mfg	11	11	11	11
14,580	Am. Sug. Refs	124⅛	125⅞	124⅛	125½
800	Am. Tobacco	73	73¾	73	73⅝
70	At. T. & S. F.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜
50	C., C. C. & St. L.	23	23	23	23
4,660	Chicago Gas	88⅝	88½	86⅝	87⅞
1,090	Chi., R. I. & P.	69¼	70¼	69¼	70⅛
5,290	Chi., M. & St. P.	97⅝	98⅜	97⅝	98⅛
200	C., St. P., M. & O.	58½	59⅜	58⅝	59⅛
3,490	Cent. of N. J.	82	85	81⅝	84⅜
60	Chi. & N. W.	109	110	109	110
200	Del. & Hudson	109⅜	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝
200	Gen. Electric	33⅛	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜
920	Louis & Nash.	49⅝	50¼	49⅝	50⅛
510	Manhattan	87⅜	88⅝	87⅜	88⅝
220	Missouri Pacific

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Yesterday's Dealings by Private Contract and at Auction.

Duff & Rusher have sold, for Paul Euell to J. Allen Townsend, eight lots on the south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 225 feet east of Lenox Avenue. In exchange, the buyer gives the five-story double flat 60 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 32 by 90 by 100. The total value of the properties involved is reported at $125,000.

H. H. Cammann & Co. have sold, for Philip J. Holzderber to Mabel Suydam, the two four-story brick buildings 384 and 386 Sixth Avenue, each 24.8 by 100.

David Stewart has sold, for Ward Wheeler to Sarah E. Carll of New Haven, Conn., for $25,000, the three-story and basement stone-front dwelling, southeast corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Fifty-second Street.

William Rosenzweig has sold, for the Mary C. Beach estate, to H. Mack, for about $25,000, the four-story brick building 220 Second Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Fourteenth Street, 25 by 90.

The same broker has sold, for the estate of Peter O. Asten to Hugo Bauer, the old buildings northeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, 50 by 100. The buyer will improve the property.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Herman Wasserman, for $3,500, the two-story frame dwelling One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, northeast side, 78.9 feet southeast of Bainbridge Avenue, 94.4 by 25 by 71.8 by 34.6.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, John H. Rogan, referee, northwest corner of Fordham and Pelham Avenues and East Chester Road, about 1,747 by 685, containing 26.31 acres, vacant; northeast corner of Fordham and Pelham Avenues and East Chester Road, about 1,013 by 900, containing 29.92 acres, vacant; Fordham and Pelham Road, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, irregular, containing 15.62 acres, vacant.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Mitchel Levy, referee, 117 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,422; subject to another mortgage for $26,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 23 Central Avenue, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, southwest corner of Wiener Place, 75 by 200, three-story frame dwelling and stable; northeast corner of Central Avenue and Wiener Place, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, 75x200, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George T. Davidson, referee, Lafayette Avenue, northeast corner of Falle Street, 200 by 200, one and two story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $13,055.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 694 and 696 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet west of Brook Avenue, each 25 by 100, five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 694, $2,911; on 696, $2,271.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 252 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 462.8 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, 17.10 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,372.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis D. Hoyt, referee, 112 and 114 Bradhurst Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, each 25 by 75, five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 112, $2,853; on 114, $2,857.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 425 East Seventy-first Street, north side, 310 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $13,877.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Clarence W. Francis, referee, 2,068 Crotona Avenue, east side, 48 feet north of Oakland Place, 24 by 100, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,463.

By John M. Thompson & Co., foreclosure sale, Asa Bird Gardiner, referee, southeast corner of Jerome and Van Cortlandt Avenues, 36.7 by 100 by 100 by 118.4, three-story frame dwelling, with store, and one-story frame building at rear. Due on judgment, $1,739.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, referee, Barker Avenue, east side, 266.8 feet north of Elizabeth Street, 33.4 by 125 by 33 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,333.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's sale, 196 and 198 Clinton Street, north side, 25 feet west of Ridge Street, each 25 by 75, five-story brick tenement, with stores, on 196, and four-story brick tenement on 198; all title and interest of Henry Mosback on November 24, 1896. Each parcel subject to a mortgage for $10,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 451 and 453 East Houston Street, for two six-story brick and stone tenements, with stores, 25 by 100; Bernard Salwski of 26 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $52,000.

Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Park Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 86; M. Mandelbaum of 1,063 Fifth Avenue, owner; Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 462.8 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, 17.10 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,372.

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Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Park Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 86; M. Mandelbaum of 1,063 Fifth Avenue, owner; Sixty-ninth Street, owner; Thomas Graham of 1,238 Madison Street, architect; cost, $104,000.

Bryant Street, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, for a two-story frame stable, 24 by 15; Miss Nellie Price of 1,405 Hoe Street, owner; Niels Poelberg, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, south side, 53 feet west of Bristow Street, for a one-story frame shed, 24 by 13; Christian A. Sproessig of 1,395 Bristow Street, owner; William Stauffer of 1,088 Jennings Street, architect; cost, $200.

Bathgate Avenue, west side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20x61; M. Beckmann of 2,185 Bathgate Avenue, owner; F. J. Miller of 3,438 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,800.

Alterations.

No. 102 East Fourteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; German Savings Bank, owner; Raymond & Hornbostel of 63 William Street, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 2,548 Eighth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; George Polykrand of 2,548 Eighth Avenue, owner and lessee; A. Fowler of 555 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $750.

No. 356 Eighth Avenue, to a three-and-a-half-story brick and frame hotel; John McElduff of Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, owner; A. E. Batt of 346 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 6 West Forty-sixth Street, to a one-story and basement brick and stone church and a two-story and basement brick Sunday school; Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, owner; Lienkirch, Aspinwall & Owens, architects; cost, $5,000.

Ogden Avenue, west side, 433 feet north of Birch Avenue, to a four-story brick public school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of 587 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 1,101 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; John Aitken, premises, owner and architect; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, June 14.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 85th St, 102.2x76x irreg; John Casey and wife to Louise Schwegler 100

CHERRY ST, 27, 29.6x80x25x67; William Stillings, referee, to Martha O'Neill and another $12,600

EAST BROADWAY, 137 and 139; Dora Libman to Pauline Kaliski and another, one-fourth part 252

LIBERTY ST, 125, and Greenwich St, 151 and 161; James Adair to Albert Kellerhouse 1

LOTS 49, 81, and 82, Block 2,512, map of Kemp estate; Emeline A. Kemp, individually, to trustee, to Robert W. Todd.. 10

LOT 55, Block A, amended map of Hudson P. Rose; Hudson P. Rose and wife to William De Verez 600

LOT 337, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Thomas Block 550

MAIDEN LANE, 15; New York Realty Company to Charles T. Harbeck 180,000

NASSAU ST, s e s, 99.10 ft n e of John St, 34.11x101.6x34.9x101.10; New York Realty Company to Charles T. Harbeck.. 200,000

PARK AV, 62, w s, 17x80; Annie T. Coveney to Samuel M. Tech 100

PLOT 59, map of property of William O. Giles, 24th Ward; William M. Leggett to John J. Cronin 3,500

RENWICK ST, 516, e s, 20x80; Margaret W. Lusk to John S. Foster 8,550

UNION ST, s s, 76.11 ft e of Barker Av, 25x101.10x25x103.9; Ida L. Jenkins and others to Samuel M. Tech and another.. 1

WALKER ST, 51; Henry Chauncey and others to the United States Trust Company, New York 1

WALKER ST, 51, Henry Chauncey, Jr., and another, trustees, to Henry Chauncey and others 1

WEBSTER AV, s w corner of 183d St, 100 x100; the Northern Improvement Company to Thomas Henderson 9,250

WEST ST, e s, 226.9 ft n of Spring St, 42.6x— bulkhead opposite; Annie R. Lowerre to The Mayor, &c., of the City of New York 390

WEST ST, e s, 226.9 ft n of Spring St, 42.6x— bulkhead opposite; Mabel C. Lowerre, by guardian, to the Mayor, &c., of the City of New York 390

WEST ST, e s, 226.9 ft n of Spring St, 42.6x— bulkhead opposite; Hannah E. Lowerre, as trustee, to the Mayor, &c., of the City of New York 582

WEST ST, e s, 226.9 ft n of Spring St, 42.6x— bulkhead opposite; Hannah E. Lowerre, as trustee, to the Mayor, &c., of the City of New York 590

WEST ST, e s, 226.9 ft n of Spring St, 42.6x— bulkhead opposite; Hannah E. Lowerre, as trustee, to the Mayor, &c., of the City of New York 582

WEST ST, e s, 226.9 ft n of Spring St, 42.6x— bulkhead opposite; Hannah E. Lowerre, as trustee, to the Mayor, &c., of the City of New York 582

WEST ST, e s, 226.9 ft n of Spring St, 42.6x— bulkhead opposite; Julia Lowerre, by guardian, to The Mayor, &c., of the City of New York 390

WEST ST, e s, 226.9 ft n of Spring St, 42.6x— bulkhead opposite; Chester Lowerre, by guardian, to the Mayor, &c., of the City of New York 390

WEST END AV, e s, 33.11 ft s of 102d St, 17x72; Robert W. Lyle and wife to Irene L. Panton 1

100TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 5th Av, 20x94; William J. Wenning and wife to Louisa Wenning 1

5TH AV, n w s, 49.5 ft s w of 29th St, 49.4x100; Charles T. Harbeck, as executor, to New York Realty Company 1

5TH AV, n w s, 49.5 ft s w of 29th St, 49.4x100; Charles T. Harbeck and wife to New York Realty Company 1

8TH AV, 384 and 386, e s, 49.4x100; Philip J. Holzderber and others to Mabel Suydam 1

11TH AV, e s, 42.2 ft s of 45th St, 19.7x 70; Charles Salzman to Katharina Degenhardt 1

52D ST, s s, 370 ft e of 8th Av, 15.6x100; William C. Lessler to Josephine E. Lessler 1

50TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Mira A. Bowie 20,500

72D ST, n s, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; John T. Farley and wife to the Union Theological Seminary of the City of New York 10,000

84TH ST, 33 West, 20x102.2; City Real Estate Company to Jennie M. Tompkins.. 100

84TH ST, 35 West, 20x102.2; Jennie M. Tompkins to City Real Estate Company.. 100

87TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 80x100.8; David E. Oppenheimer and others to William C. Farber 1

98TH ST, 220 East, 25x100.11; Sussman Reinhardt and wife to Clara Keller 1

98TH ST, 222 East; Clara Keller to Sussman Reinhardt 1

120TH ST, s s, 331.9 ft w of Avenue A, 18.9x100; James Michael and another, executors, to Margaret Mulligan and another 9,400

124TH ST, 149 and 151 East, and 2,051 and 2,053 Third Av, 100.10x100.11; Benjamin Gainsborg to Lewis E. Wood 1

132D ST, n s, 140 ft e of Trinity Av, 60x 110; Charles M. Dedrick to Samuel Feldman 19,200

134TH ST, 247 West; Rebecca Cooper to Frances Cooper 1

148TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Hermann Gottlieb and another to James Butler 1

154TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Hermann Paul and wife to Louise Keller 1

Recorded Leases.

SCUDDER, Townsend, trustee, to Michele Russo; 33 Crosby St, 6 years $2,760

TRUSTEES OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR, City of New York, to the Union Theological Seminary; University Place, e s, 127.8 ft n of Waverley Place, 100x irregular, 21 years 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BEDDALL, Edward K. and Anna K., to Richard D. Harlan and others, executors of Phinehas Prouty, deceased; n s of 77th St, 360 ft w of West End Av, 3 years 1

BEDDALL, Edward K. and Anna K., to Alfred N. Beadleston and another, trustees; n s of 77th St, 360 ft w of West End Av, 3 years $7,700

BROCK, Thomas, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 337, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 25,000

BURKART, William E., and wife and Louis Meyer to Henry Heckmann, as guardian, &c.; 201 Chrystie St, 3 years 350

CRONIN, John J., and wife to the Mount Morris Cooperative Building and Loan Association; Plot 59, map of land of William O. Giles, at King's Bridge, installments 15,000

DE VERE, William, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 55, Block A, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years 3,500

FARLEY, John T., to the Union Theological Seminary of the City of New York; e s of University Place, 127.8 ft n of Waverley Place, leasehold, 3 years.. 400

FARLEY, Richard S., and wife to Julia A. Tracy; 9th Av, w corner of 42d St, demand 15,000

FRENCH, Samuel A., to Annie T. Coveney; 62 Park Av, 3 years 3,500

FOSTER, James P., and wife to Evelyn B. Brower; s corner of Jay and West Sts, 1 years 22,000

FOSTER, John S., to Tital Guarantee and Trust Company; 16 Renwick St, 3 years 10,000

FRASER, Alexander W., to Anne S. Beck; 67 West 49th St, lease, 3 years 5,000

GOLDMAN, Jonas, and wife to William T. Mastin; 31 East 127th St, note 10,000

GOOST, Henry H., and wife to Peter J. Kahler and another; n s of 111th St, 99.11 ft w of 5th Av; also n s of 111th St, 124.7 ft w of 5th Av, (errors.) 1 year.. 250

GORE, Thomas, Jr., and wife to Annie Leary; s w corner of Green and Mapes Avs, 3 years 3,000

HARPENDING, Joseph, to Abraham B. Cox; s s of 167th St, 115 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 2,000

HENDERSON, Thomas, to the Northern Improvement Company; s w corner of Webster Av and 183d St, four mortgages,) 3 years 1,075

JELLIFF, Charles M., to Henry Berg; w s of 9th Av, 99.6 n of 150th St, 3 months 5,550

KEARY, Patrick J., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner Webster Av and 184th St; also, n w corner of Webster Av and 184th St, 1 year 275

KELLERHOUSE, Albert, to Edward W. Browning; 125 and 125 Liberty St and 151 and 161 Greenwich St, 5 years 25,000

KELLERHOUSE, Albert, to Edward F. Browning; 123 and 125 Liberty St and 151 and 161 Greenwich St, 5 years 142,000

KELLERHOUSE, Albert, to James Cadan; 123 and 125 Liberty St, and 151 to 161 Greenwich St, 1 year 142,000

KELLERHOUSE, Albert, to Simon Hahn; 732 Broadway, leasehold, demand 15,000

LEAVITT, Paul, to Leander S. Sire; Lexington Av, s w corner of 62d St, installments 1,800

LEVY, Isaac, and wife and Johanna Mondschein to Ellen P. Kellogg and another, trustees, &c.; n s of 111th St, 50 ft w of Caledonian Av, 5 years 4,715

MITCHELL, Margaret, and husband to Sophie Kanenbley; n s of 44th St, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years 10,000

MOGER, Ella, wife to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital; w s of Union Av, 175 ft n of 152d St, 3 years.. 11,000

MORROW, Mary E., to Francis M. Schimmoyer; 24 of 35th St, 20.8 ft e of 9th Av, 2 years 700

MÜLLER, Kaspar, Maria, and Charles H., to John H. Powell; 359 East 22d St, 3 years 6,000

NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY to the Seamen's Bank for Savings, New York; 15 Maiden Lane, 6 years 90,000

NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY to Henry A. C. Taylor; 5th Av, n w s, 49.5 ft s w of 29th St, 2 years 250,000

NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY to Charles Harbeck; 5th Av, n w s, 49.5 ft s w of 29th St, 2 years 50,000

NOBEL, Henry, and wife to Caroline Eichberg and others, executors; n s of 123d St, 325 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years.. 17,000

NORMAN, Oscar A., and William C. Farber to David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamershiag; s s of 87th St, 70 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 28,800

O'NEILL, Peter H., to Catherine O'Neill; 428 East 9th St, 3 years 4,000

O'NEIL, Martha, and John McAllister to John O'Neil; 27 Cherry St, 3 years 7,000

PENZEL, Gustav F., and William C. Farber and wives to Richard Sidenberg; 1,584 1st Av, 3 years 15,000

RAMSEY, Charles, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank, New York; w s of Decatur Av, 25 ft s of Travers St., 1 year.. 1,200

SCHWEGLER, Louise, to John T. Willets, as guardian of Josiah M. Willets; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 85th St, 5 years 125,000

SEGUINE, Phebe, to Mary N. Mayo; n s of 36th St, 411.6 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years.. 9,000

SMITH, Ida F., to Archibald Mutch; n s of Opdyke St, 115 ft w of Katonah Av, 1 year 252

SMYTH, Margaret, to William S. Anderson; n s of 61st St, 95 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 5,350

SUMMERS, Ellen, to Waldron P. Brown and another, trustees for Julia E. Brown; s s of 40th St, 235 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years. 13,000

SUYDAM, Mabel, to McCosky Butt; 384 and 386 8th Av, 3 years 45,000

TODD, Robert W., to Emeline A. Kemp; Lots, 49, 81, and 82, map of 272 lots of Kemp estate, 23d Ward, 3 years 2,000

TOMPKINS, Jennie M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 35 West 84th St, 3 years 20,000

TROMAN, Annie and Joseph, to John M. Phillips, executor, &c., of Nicholas W. Phillips, deceased; n s of 10th Av, part of Lot 209, map of Village of Wakefield, 3 years 1,800

TUPPER, Warren F. H., to Simon Hahn; 732 Broadway, leasehold, demand 4,715

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALLAN, John T., to James T. Quail... $4,000

ADAIR, James, to Edward F. Browning ..... Nominal

ANDERSON, William S., to David Thornton 5,300

BECKEL, John, individually and as executor of Susanna Beckel, to William Nichols $5,000

BIJUR, Isaac, and another, executors, &c., of Asher Bijur, to Joseh Bijur..Nominal

BROUWER, Evelyn E., to William H. Busey ..... Nominal

COOLIDGE, Margaret, to William Adams, Jr., and others, trustees ..... Nominal

CLOCKE, G. DeWitt, trustee of estate of John Roddy, to John M. Phillips, executor, &c. 200

CHAUNCEY, Henry, Sr., Henry, Jr., and Lucy, to United States Trust Company..Nominal

CHAUNCEY, Henry, Jr., and Lucy, to United States Trust Company ..... Nominal

DAVIS, Louis B., and Morris B. Wolf, and Isidor Byk, as general guardian, &c., to Banned Friend ..... Nominal

DIETZ, Charles F., to Laura B. Dietz..Nominal

DOW, Frederick G., executor, &c., of Frank Schlesinger, to John W. Abendroth 500

DREWES, Johanna and Louis, executors of John J. Drewes, to Johanna Drewes, two assignments ..... Nominal

EDEN, John H., to Harriet A. Sherwood.. 1,500

FISCHER, Rosannah, individually, and as administrator of William Fischer, to John and Catherine Hollings ..... Nominal

GUY, Charles L., to Eliza B. Guy 1,000

HICKOX, Ralph, and Malinda G. Mace and others, as trustees, &c. ..... Nominal

LEWDEMANN, Jacob, to Moser Arndstein 1,958

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY, as trustee of Francis Rotch, to Townsend Wall, executor of Nathaniel W. Herker.. 16,000

NICHOLS, William, to John and Elizabeth Bechel 5,000

O'NEILL, Peter H., to Kate Dauth 4,900

POWELL, Robert J. H., to John H. Powell 503

TAGLIABUE, Gaetano, to Adelaide Taglabue, two assignments 2,000

THORNTON, David, to John Dawson and another ..... Nominal

VOGT, Henry F., to Christian Sinn 300

WENNING, William J., to Louisa Wenning ..... Nominal

Lis Pendens.

FORREST AV, w s, 1,054.2 ft s of 165th St, 36.3x300; George Lurcott, Jr., against Caroline Domoney and others, (to foreclose mortgage,) Attorney J. Wright.

FULTON ST, w s, south half of Lot 168, map of Washingtonville, 25x100, Bastchester; John Demarest against Isabella B. Peek and another (to foreclose mortgage,) Attorney H. Overington.

7TH AV, as widened, w s, 34.6 ft s of 142d St, 19.10x175; Rosalie A. Oakley against Patrick Hogan and others, (to foreclose mortgage,) Attorneys Clarke & Culver.

20TH ST, 482 West; John H. Wilson against Grace W. Luther, (to foreclose mortgage,) Attorney C. W. McAdam.

23D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Daniel Rosenbaum against Anna Silverman and others, (to foreclose mortgage,) Attorney B. Metzger.

155TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 50x199.10 to 156th St x50; 3d Av, e s, at centre line of block between 112th and 111th Sts, runs s 25x e 100; 129th St, n s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 50x98.9; 128th St, s s, 125.9 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x98.11; Rivington St, 138; 6th Av, w s, 125.2 ft s of 46th St, 25.2x100; Central Av, w s, extends to Lafayette Av, being Lots 111, 112, 98, and 99, map of the village of Monterey; Upper Morrisania; Martin Av, w s, Lots 90 and 98, map of the farm of Benjamin Berrian, Fordham; 3d Av, e s, Lot 93, map of the farm of John Cromwell, 100x95x106x54; Duane St, 116; George F. Shrady against Jacob Shrady and others, (to obtain a partition,) Attorneys McCarty & Baldwin.

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE A, 1,421; Milton C. Henley against Christopher Kelly, owner; Mathias Schneider, owner and contractor. $154

BOULEVARD, n w corner of 97th St, 100x25; Michael S. Kelly against Elizabeth C. Schlosser, owner; K. Kleischman, contractor 49

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n w corner of Hoffman St, 20x100; Hartmann & Marx against Mary C. Thwaites, owner; J. J. Schoonmaker, contractor 42

MADISON ST, 402; William Thomas Ritch & Co. against Martin T. Barron and James Phelan, owners; Barron & Brosnan, contractors 131

MANHATTAN AV, 280 and 282, and 112th St, 310 to 316 West; Cornelius M. Breen against Mary Ahearn, James and Daniel John Hallahan, owners and contractors 1,543

STEBBINS AV, s e s, 64 ft s w of 169th St, 25x irregular, to Home St, 25; J. Ulric Audibert against Margaret Heffernan, owner; Thomas Heffernan, owner and contractor 26

34TH ST, 403 and 405 East; Cornelius J. Phillips against Simon Cohen 532

91ST ST, 253 West; The J. L. Mott Iron Works against Jennie E. Sentell, owner; Charles S. Sentell, contractor 114

114TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 100; Dowling & Tomback against Fillipo Cirrito, owner and contractor 20

118TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 100.11; Geyer & Peccaro against Emil Muller and August C. Krabo, owners; Frederick Stohr and William Hunger, contractors 63

147TH ST, n s, n corner of Lexington Av, 39x100.11; Church E. Gates & Co. against Muller & Krabo, owners and contractors.

147TH ST, s w corner of 7th Av, 100x 120; Giovanni & Pecoraro and others against Morris Weiderman and Hyman Cohen, owners; John Levale, contractor..

Order under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

TINTON AV, 816; George Willerhausen on John and Cathie Dahlmeyer to Henry G. Silleck, Jr. 300

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, June 15.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

62—People's Fire Insurance Company vs. Fidelity and Casualty Company. 110—Hunter vs. Western Union Telegraph Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

115—Coon vs. Tug Mississquoi. 136—Burger vs. Ferryboat Annex No. 5. 138—McWilliams vs. Tug Wilson. 89—Seaman vs. Waterboat F. H. Groves. 105—Moran vs. Halsey. 118—Moston vs. United States. 128—Atlas Steamship Company vs. McNider.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

No. 127—In the matter of the estate of Maryette Matthews, deceased.—Argued by Horace Secor, Jr., for appellant and Jesse Johnson for respondent.

No. 1,100—The people, respondents, vs. John B. Doris, appellant.—Argued by Ira Leo Bamberger for appellant, John D. Lindsay, Assistant District Attorney, for respondents.

No. 129—Benigno S. Suarez, as executor, &c., appellant, vs. Isabella De Montigny and others.—Argued by John E. Parsons for appellant, Robert Kelly for Trenton and Alfred J. Taylor for respondents. Argument unfinished.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 115, 130, 28, 760, 136, 137, 139, 140.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Williams, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—80—National Bank of North America vs. White. 84—Haft vs. First National Bank. 54—Stecker vs. Pratt. 58—Michaelover vs. Moses. 45—Lackawanna Mills vs. Well. 33—Latimer vs. Veader. 64—McGown vs. McGown. 63—State Trust Company vs. Casino Company. 89—Sapinter vs. Westcott. 49—Oaksmith vs. Baird. 17—Griggs vs. Day. 71—Kenny vs. Sykes. 42—Kolsch vs. Jewell. 78—Culmer vs. American Grocery Company. 60—Deutschman vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Matter of Wright. 2—Gelenhauer vs. Hawkes. 3—Young vs. Cavinato. 4—Westlake vs. Travis. 5—Matter of Rice-Blake Lumber Company. 6—Bleistein vs. Fain's Spectacle Company. 7—Matter of McLaughlin. 8—Degenhardt vs. The Mayor, &c. 9—Robinson vs. Bennett Manufacturing Corporation. 10—Wortmann vs. Wortmann. 11—Mendirichaga vs. Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad Company. 12—Holsted vs. Holsted. 13—Robinson vs. Columbia Spinning Company. 14—People ex rel. Reitman vs. Fitch. 15—Jones vs. The Mayor, &c. 16—Ayer vs. Hinn. 17—Pal Santo vs. Di Bello. 18—Miller vs. Winebrugh. 19—Matter of Johnston. 20—Levy vs. Levy. 21—Teuple vs. Rhoads. 22—McAlpin vs. John Good Cordage and Machine Company. 23—Newbrother vs. Seabrooke. 24—Freeman vs. Van Deusen. 25—Matter of Smith. 26—Department of Buildings vs. Merriman. 27—Same vs. Moss. 28—Wallach vs. Jung. 29—Quintard vs. Investment Security Company. 30—People ex rel. vs. Sumner. 31—Matter of Mills. 32—Stiefel vs. Berlin. 33—Well vs. Well. 34—Mathewson vs. Mathewson. 35—People, &c., vs. Moran. 36—Bell vs. Peabody. 37—Spiegel vs. Simpson. 38—Silverstone vs. Loughran. 39—Liebman vs. Wardens, &c., of St. James's Church. 40—National German-American Bank vs. Silxas. 41—Murray vs. Turner. 42—Van Leasch. 43—Smith vs. Smith. 44—Booth vs. Kane. 45—Matter of Hallahan. 46—Wachovia Loan and Trust Company vs. Niagara Fire Insurance Company. 47—Livingston vs. Livingston. 48—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 49—Matter of Commack. 50—Morrison vs. Schlansky. 51—Stillman vs. Kearney. 52—Smith vs. Morning Journal Association. 53—Lentilhon vs. Lentilhon. 54—Suyden vs. Magnolia Metal Company. 55—Lawler vs. same. 56—Hilliard vs. Koehm. 57—People, &c., vs. Kern. 58—Pell vs. Bocchiardi. 59—Pease vs. Pease. 60—Wallace vs. Baring. 61—Hilliard vs. Verstraelen. 62—Same vs. Giese. 63—Matter of Kittel. 64—Court House. Goodrich, P. J. Cullen, Bradley, Hartlett, and Hatch, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

Nos. 301, 302, 303, 286, 288, 227, (73, non-enumerated,) 228, 99, 13, 267, 283.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Smith, J. Part II.—Garretson, J. Part III.—Maddox, J. Part IV.—Van Wyck, J. Part V.—Hirschberg, J.

Nos. 7415, 6884, 7272, 7298, 5233, 4289, 4249, 4796, 7206, 5136, 3941, 4725, 6032, 6715, 4361, 5055, 4927, 5125, 1156, 1293, 5769, 4803, 7165, 176, 4955, 4528, 3985, 3195, 5148, 6337, 1800, 1786, 7388.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5498.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J. Nos. 914, 1080, 960, 1352, 1353, 1167, 1263, 1306, 1141, 793, 1120, 1348, 1308, 1304, 890, 1083, 319, 1276, 1286, 1295, 1274, 1195, 1355, 1812, 711.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1313.

COUNTY COURT—Room 7 Court House.—Hurd, J. Civil calendar.

Nos. 908, 676, 43, 96, 921, 922, 924, 87, 150, 766, 928, 781, 728, 932, 895, 939, 948, 130, 129, 183, 930, 942, 111, 227, 753.

Highest number reached on regular call, 954.

COUNTY COURT—Aspinall, J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Emily Brownlow, Forster, B. Brownlow, Lorenz Zink, Henry Helbert, William Ferguesson, Susan L. Bennett, Elsie A. Dubois, Charles H. Cooke, Eleanor C. H. Finck, Mary L. Partridge, Catharine Brown, Catharine Donohue, and Elizabeth L. Warren.

The estates of Moses Leavy, John Coyne, and Sherman Petrie.

Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 40—The will of Catharine Cosby.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

54 Choice Lots and 2 Dwellings,

AT AUCTION,

In Fordham, 24th Ward,

AT NEW 183D ST. STATION ON HARLEM R. R. AND ON WEBSTER, PARK, AND TIEBOUT AVS., 184TH ST. AND GRANITE PLACE; 184TH ST., FINELY MACADAMIZED, IS PRINCIPAL CROSS STREET OF THIS SECTION; THE ADVANTAGES OF SUPERB WEBSTER AV. ARE WELL KNOWN.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16,

at 12 o'clock, at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

TITLES GUARANTEED FREE OF CHARGE. 70 PER CENT. ON MORTGAGE AT 5 PER CENT.

SAMUEL E. DUFFEY, Attorney, St. Paul Building.

Maps from PHILIP A. SMYTH, 11 Pine St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,

Sells WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, by order of BART. McDONALD, Executor of WILLIAM McDONALD, and Others,

21 VALUABLE LOTS,

167TH ST., n. s., 100 w. Amsterdam Av., 3 Lots.
175TH ST., s. s., 25 w. 11th Av., 2 Lots.
175TH ST, n. s., 100 w. 11th Av., 4 Lots, very deep.

And at KINGSBRIDGE, (24th Ward,) on HEATH AV., (now Darke St.,) FORT INDEPENDENCE ST. and BOSTON ROAD, near Sedgwick Av., 12 Lots.

JOHN WHALEN, Esq., Attorney, 206 Broadway.

MAPS FROM PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCTIONEER, 11 PINE ST.

Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer.

Supreme Court Partition Sale of 71 8824/10000 Acres at Westchester, 24th Ward, New York City, Tuesday, June 15,

at 12 o'clock, at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 B'way.

On FORDHAM and PELHAM AVS., and EASTCHESTER ROAD, extending to WESTCHESTER CREEK, on the line of PELHAM PARKWAY now in course of construction forms southerly boundary of this property. Will be sold in three parcels. Maps can be obtained from JOHN H RO

CONVENTION OF PLUMBERS.

Nearly Six Hundred Delegates Expected at the Roll Call To-day —Mayor Strong to Attend.

The fifteenth annual convention of the National Association of Master Plumbers of the United States will open this morning in the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street. It will be the largest in the history of the association. Between 550 and 600 delegates from all over the United States are expected to respond to the roll call.

Among those arriving yesterday were William H. Doyle of Philadelphia, President of the association; T. P. Culloton of Chicago, the Vice President; W. E. Goodman of Milwaukee, James Meath of Detroit, John Trainor of Baltimore, P. M. Murphy of Chicago, Joseph E. Weldon of Pittsburg, Edward J. Hannan of Washington, D. C.; Jeremiah Sheehan of St. Louis, James Ahearn of Hartford, John L. E. Firmin of San Francisco, and David W. Yarbrough of Atlanta.

The Executive Committee held a meeting yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel, and arranged the programme for the convention. The convention will be opened by Mayor Strong at 10:30 o'clock, and after the formal speeches of welcome, reports of the condition of the trade in different parts of the country and of the relations between the members of the association and the unions will be submitted.

The local Master Plumbers' Association has undertaken to entertain the visiting delegates and alternates. Various excursions and theatre parties have been arranged.

ARCHBISHOP JANNSENS'S DEATH.

Capt. Gager of the Creole Says It Was Sudden and Unexpected.

Capt. Gager of the Cromwell Line steamship Creole yesterday gave further particulars of the death of Francis Jannsens, Roman Catholic Archbishop of New Orleans, who died aboard on Thursday last, the day after embarking, and whose body was transferred to the passing steamship Hudson and taken to New Orleans.

"When the Archbishop came aboard," said Capt. Gager, "his friends, who came to see him off, said that he was a very sick man, but they did not consider his condition so serious as it proved to be. His hard work and close attention to his duties had wrecked his health. He had intended to go to Holland for rest and treatment for cancer of the stomach.

"We left New Orleans last Wednesday morning. Early the next morning Father Thebault, his attendant priest, sent a message up to me that he thought the Archbishop had stopped breathing. I went to the stateroom as quickly as I could, and found the Archbishop dead.

"We had his body dressed in his ecclesiastical robes, sewn up in canvas, and placed in an improvised coffin. That in turn was sewn in canvas. We met the Hudson of our line Thursday evening about 100 miles north of the Tortugas. As she was bound for New Orleans we hailed her and transferred to her the Archbishop's body and Father Thebault."

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

FRENCH $5 per Term
Special Summer Class at above rates.
Teachers also sent to Summer resorts.
The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Square, New York.

The Graham School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Established 1816.
Fall term begins Sept. 30.
176 West 72d Street, Sherman Square.

MARY B. WHITON, A. B., AND LOIS A. BANGS,
ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.
English and Classical School. Certificates accepted by Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley. Primary department. Resident pupils . 43 West 47th St.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 West 44th St.
Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

HOUGHTON SEMINARY, CLINTON, N. Y., for young women, provides best instruction in languages, music, elocution; cares for morals, manners, health. Colleges admit on certificate. 37th year. A. G. BENEDICT, A. M., Prin.

THE OSSINING SEMINARY FOR GIRLS, Sing Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Principal. 30th year begins September 22d.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makes, including some prominent names in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

47TH ST, 3 EAST, OPPOSITE WINDSOR.—Elegant square, also single room; baths; breakfast; valet attendance; Summer prices.

117 EAST 26TH ST.—A pleasant, nicely-furnished room in physician's house.

HOTELS.

HOTEL MAJESTIC
Central Park West, 72d and 71st St., N. Y.
FACING CENTRAL PARK.
THE ELITE HOTEL OF AMERICA.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a Frenchwoman; thoroughly competent; takes work home; suits from $8 up; best reference. Mrs. Daillet, 144 West 62d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By governess in a refined family to teach children; is thoroughly educated and competent to teach English, French, and music; has best of testimonials. Miss G., 786 Union St., Brooklyn.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By accomplished, refined young lady as housekeeper or charge bachelor apartment. Miss Colwell, care Maurdant, 340 West 56th St.

Housecworkers.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a young girl to do general housework; plain cooking; three years' city references; willing, obliging; city or country. 1,402 Lexington Av., 92d St.; ring janitor's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl; competent, trustworthy; three years' experience; wages $16. 157 East 52d St., third floor.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID or HOUSEWORKER.—By young girl as kitchenmaid or houseworker; city or country. 314 East 33d St., first floor.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German as lady's maid; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; never seasick; take whole charge wardrobe; best city reference. G. L., 530 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable girl as maid to an invalid lady; neat sewer, hairdresser; reference. L. V., Box 772, Orange, N. J.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By refined, educated German as maid and seamstress to grown children or lady; hairdresser, packer; excellent references. R. D., care Mrs. Gray, 219 East 22d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As maid and seamstress; excellent in all kinds of sewing; assist with other work; first-class city reference. 71 West 48th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent maid and seamstress; will assist with light chamberwork; best city reference. 188 East 64th St., second bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class colored laundress, with best city references, family washing by the week or dozen. Mrs. Johnson, 128 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS or HOUSEWORKER.—By a competent woman as laundress, or would do housework for the Summer; good city reference. 319 West 47th St., Mrs. Eness.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By first-class laundress in private family; assist light chamberwork; best city references. 997 3d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to place competent nurse; best reference from present employer. Can be seen at 17 West 9th St. from 10 until 3.

NURSE.—By refined woman as nurse; lady or gentleman; terms reasonable; seven years' references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse to care for infant; will take entire charge; best city references; willing to travel. Nurse, 235 E. 29th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly competent waitress in private family; understands all kinds of wines and salads; excellent carver; best personal city references. 117 East 53d St., O'Kief's bell.

WAITRESS.—By an English Protestant; thoroughly competent; city or country; first-class references from city families. Nina, 182 East 32d St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By excellent waitress or chambermaid; three years' reference; present employer's, 62 East 66th St.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; takes butler's place; thoroughly understands her duties; best city references. S., 252 West 31st St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl in private family as first-class waitress; best city reference; city or country. 886 Park Av., bell 2.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly competent waitress in private family; good references. 841 8th Av., near 50th St., third bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Has thirteen years' experience and excellent references as to character and capability; is sober, trustworthy, intelligent, and of neat appearance; over four years in one place. Benzon, Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an experienced Englishman; age 38; height 5 feet 9 inches; lived with the best of families; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple, having over ten years' experience and first-class references; fully capable in every respect. C. B., Box 207 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By competent French Swiss butler in private family; thoroughly understands his business; best references. 42 West 76th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—All-round; private family, club, or family hotel; permanent; no objection to go out of city; wages from $75. S. Sinnett, 338 West 59th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Disengaged first of month; highly recommended; city or country. 140 East 41st St., P. D.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands care horses, carriages; careful driver. M. S., 229 East 96th St.

COACHMAN.—By single colored man as coachman; ten years in last place. Davis, 158 West 53d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, with best city references, family washing by the week or dozen. 997 3d Av.

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NURSE.—By competent nurse to care for infant; will take entire charge; best city references; willing to travel. Nurse, 235 E. 29th St.

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COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands care horses, carriages; careful driver. M. S., 229 East 96th St.

COACHMAN.—By single colored man as coachman; ten years in last place. Davis, 158 West 53d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—Lady going to Europe desires position for first-class cook whom she can highly recommend; thoroughly competent; can get up company dinners; entrees, desserts, catering; six years' reference. B. M., Box 49 Times Up-town Office, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of plain family cooking; three years' reference from last place; wages, $20 to $25. A. A. B., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook, no washing, in a private family; best city references; last employer can be seen. 210 West 36th St., two flights up. No cards.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as cook and laundress; can be seen and recommended by present employer. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 8 East 12th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as cook and laundress; private family; good baker; best reference. 533 8th Av., second floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; city, country; no cards. Call, two days, former employer's, 27 West 34th St.

COOK.—By a New England cook in first-class American family; all branches; baking, entrées, desserts, jellies, ices, game, pastry; good manager; personal reference. McHugh, 639 6th Av.

COOK.—By a competent person as cook in a private family in country; has best of city references. 113 East 45th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; 6 years in last place; lady can be seen. 150 East 38th St.

COOK, &c.—By South German girl as good cook; assist with washing; good references. Arming, 154 East 88th St.

COOK.—By good cook; wages, $25; best city reference. Call, on Tuesday and Wednesday, at present employer's, 31 East 37th St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook; best city reference; city or country. Davis, 334 West 17th St., rear.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; with kitchenmaid; wages $35 to $40. Employer's, 20 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in a private family; best city references. 459 3d Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By experienced cook; good references; willing to go to country. 9 East 35th St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as cook and do coarse washing; city or country. 813 2d Av.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; disengaged the 17th. Call Tuesday and Wednesday at present employer's, 109 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable Protestant woman as chambermaid and assist with children; good home preferred to wages; willing to go to the country; obliging. 208 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent woman as chambermaid and assist with other work if required; private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. K. C., 811 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By lady closing house for chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid only; two years' reference. 302 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist with waiting or sewing; best city reference. Call, two days, 144 West 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes a situation for her chambermaid, who is competent to act as maid or to do fine washing. Apply at present employer's, 17 West 17th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid and waitress. Present employment, 31 West 51st St.

Cooks.

COOK.—Lady going to Europe desires position for first-class cook whom she can highly recommend; thoroughly competent; can get up company dinners; entrees, desserts, catering; six years' reference. B. M., Box 49 Times Up-town Office, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of plain family cooking; three years' reference from last place; wages, $20 to $25. A. A. B., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

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COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; city, country; no cards. Call, two days, former employer's, 27 West 34th St.

COOK.—By a New England cook in first-class American family; all branches; baking, entrées, desserts, jellies, ices, game, pastry; good manager; personal reference. McHugh, 639 6th Av.

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COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as cook and do coarse washing; city or country. 813 2d Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Competent nurse for baby ten months old; reference. Apply between 10 and 12 at 19 East 48th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—By an old and reliable mercantile agency, two experienced and competent solicitors; liberal commission. Apply between 10 and 2. W. H. Gomes, General Agent, St. Paul Building.

WANTED—Bright, capable, energetic, and intelligent canvasser to solicit advertisements for a well-known daily newspaper. E. C. M., Box 102 Times.

WANTED—Active boy age 15, to work in advertising office; long hours; small salary to start. Address Active, 530 6th Av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, Prop.
LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE SULPHUR BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE U. S.
PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION.

SUMMER RESORTS,
For circulars, &c., apply to hotel or to Hicks' Advertising Agency, 132 Nassau St., N. Y.
Catskill Mountains, N Y, Catskill Mt. House.
Long Branch, N. J., Ocean House, J. Spitler.
Richfield Springs, N. Y., Spring House.
Water Mills, L I, n r Southampton, Mecox Inn.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.
CENTRAL PARK HOTEL.
Centrally located amidst the finest scenery and close to the best fishing grounds on the river. Rates moderate. Send for descriptive pamphlet.
INGLEHART & WYLIE,
St. Lawrence Park, Jeff. Co., N. Y.

Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N.Y.
THE WESTPORT INN.
Fine, dry climate. "Westport Mountain Spring Water." Health record very high. No mosquitoes.
MRS. O. C. DANIELL, Manager.

COLUMBIA SPRINGS HOTEL.
Established 1804. Now open. Valuable mineral springs, with new bathrooms in the main building and other improvements. Beautiful groves, walks, and drives. Good livery boating and fishing. Excellent table. Moderate rates. No bar. CARTLAND & SON, Stottville, N. Y., (near Hudson.)

HUNDRED ISLAND HOUSE.
Lake George. Open June to October. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Send for descriptive circular. HENRY E. NICHOLS, Manager.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE.
Quiet, healthful Summer resort; bass fishing, boating; all amusements; dry mountain air; moderate altitude; resident physician; terms, $6 to $12. E. BIRDSALL, Mgr., GLEN LAKE, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Going to the Mountains?
Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure?
AT MODERATE COST?
If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place; 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 261 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts., in Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St. 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 267 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.
"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c. J. C. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

HOTEL WOODFIN, LAKE GEORGE.—New hotel; all modern improvements; telegraph and telephone; 3 mails daily; $1 a day; circulars. S. H. SMITH, Mgr.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES.
"Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway, ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 2 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

LONG BEACH HOTEL
and Cottages. Open June 26.
40 minutes from New York via L. I. R. R.
NEW BOULEVARD FOR DRIVING AND BICYCLING COMPLETED TO THE HOTEL.
NEW SANITARY PLUMBING THROUGHOUT.
New York Office, 203 Broadway.
A. E. DICK, LESSEE AND PROPRIETOR.

BRIGHTON BEACH HOTEL.
SEASON 1897 will open June 26, under management of F. THEO. WALTON.
Everything first class at reasonable rates. THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, NEW SERVICE, and MODERN PLUMBING, UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, N. Y. office, (Room 631,) Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Av.; 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Will open June 17.
Oriental Hotel
Will open June 24.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER,
192 Broadway, N. Y.

"THE EDGEMERE."
Edgemere, L. I., near Arverne; new Summer resort, 16 miles from city; new hotel, magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; surf and still-water bathing, boating, and fishing; opens June 6; three furnished cottages. Applications for rooms can be made at Gilsey House, N. Y.
C. W. Shepherd, Manager. J. H. BRESLIN.

"THE MASSAPEQUA."
Massapequa, L. I., on Great South Bay, 40 minutes via L. I. R. R. Express trains. All modern improvements; first-class accommodations for 250 guests. Best bathing beach on the south side. Table a feature. Terms reasonable. N. Y. office, Barrett House, 1 to 4.
Opens June 26. E. H. ROGERS.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA,
LONG ISLAND.
DALE COTTAGES
Now open. Carlton and Summerfield Aves.
Five minutes from station, opposite Hotel.

ARVERNE HOTEL,
ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, L. I.,
Will open June 26th under new management. Thoroughly renovated and redecorated. Perfect sanitary arrangements.
JOHN O'CONNOR, Lessee.
N. Y. Office, Hotel Imperial.

MIGNON MECHANICAL RIDING ACADEMY and Hotel, Boulevard and Seaside Av., Rockaway Beach, L. I. Largest carrousel in the country; restaurant, liquors, and cigars.
O. J. MOUSSETTE, Prop.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
Now Open.
Special Terms per Week or Season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.

WORDEN'S HOTEL,
Broadway, corner Division St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Open year round. Elevator and steam heat. Rates, $3 per day. W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

HUESTIS HOUSE,
SOUTH BROADWAY,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Send for book and terms. W. B. HUESTIS, Prop.

White Sulphur Springs Hotel
and Steamboat Line, Saratoga Lake, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Famous for its fish and game dinners. Book free. T. C. LUTHER, Prop.

Adirondacks.

THE ALGONQUIN
AND COTTAGES,
on Lower Saranac Lake, Adirondacks
Open June first. Special rates for June. Illustrated pamphlet on application. FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, or John Harding, Algonquin, N. Y.

WAYSIDE INN
AND COTTAGES.
LAKE LUZERNE,
Gateway to the Adirondacks and the most beautiful lake in the mountains.
Warren Co., N. Y. June 20th to October 1st.
Souvenir book containing views of Lake Luzerne mailed upon application. Address, until June 15, E. C. KING, Hotel Kenmore, Albany, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.

SAGAMORE HOTEL,
Long Lake, Hamilton Co., N. Y., will open season of 1897 July 1, under the old management, assisted by T. D. Sullivan. BUTLER & SULLIVAN, managers, Long Lake, N. Y.

WAWBEEK LODGE.
ADIRONDACKS.
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
Season 1897.
Address URIAH WELCH, Wawbeek, N. Y.

Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
TWENTY-THIRD SEASON.
SPRING HOUSE
AND BATHS.
OPEN JUNE 19 TO OCTOBER.
NEW YORK OFFICE,
WINDSOR HOTEL. T. R. PROCTOR.
W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

HOTEL EARLINGTON
OPENS JUNE 19TH.
ST. JAMES HOTEL (Moderate Rates.)
OPENS JUNE 12TH.
RichfieldSprings, N. Y.

This great health and pleasure resort will offer this season many new attractions. For illustrated pamphlet, rates, &c., call or address
E. M. EARLE & SON,
Park Ave. Hotel, 32d St. & Park Ave.,
Borough of Manhattan.

Staten Island.

PAVILION HOTEL, New Brighton, S. I.
now open. LYMAN RHODES.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Catskill Mountains.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CATSKILL, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 26TH.
June and July, $14.00 to $17.50 per week.
$3.00 per day.

NEW JERSEY.

THE OCTAGON,
SEA BRIGHT, N. J.,
OPENS JUNE 26TH.
The leading, largest, and best appointed hotel at Sea Bright. Directly on the beach.
THE OCTAGON COTTAGE.
Open from May to October.
Address GEO. B. SANDT.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA
(Normandie, near Seabright, New Jersey.)
The best appointed Hotel near New York. Safest bathing beach on the coast. Hotel now open at special rates. Fine fishing in the river on account of inlet.
W. S. HEWES, Mgr. F. P. EARLE, Propr.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
SOMERSET INN,
AND EIGHT COTTAGES.
Open May 1 to Nov. 1. 35 miles from New York, on D. L. & W. R. R. via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

HOTEL COLUMBIA,
BELMAR, N. J.
Now open. The leading and largest hotel. Directly on the beach. Handsome addition of 50 new rooms; baths; electric lights; latest sanitary plumbing; has own orchestra; accommodations for bicycles free. M. LINDSAY.

THE SEA BRIGHT INN,
Sea Bright, N. J., now open. New addition; rooms with private baths: newly furnished, renovated; sanitary plumbing; cuisine unexcelled. O. D. POTTER & JAS. T. McGOVERN, Props., late of Normandie, N.Y., & Normandie-by-the-Sea.

THE ATLANTIC,
HOTEL AND COTTAGES, BELMAR, N. J. Open June 1st. Full ocean frontage. Cuisine unexcelled; concerts; artesian water; all modern improvements. Address T. KECK.

THE SEA BRIGHT INN,
SEA BRIGHT, N. J. Season June 1st to October 15. Twenty new rooms. Newly furnished; thoroughly renovated; baths; sanitary plumbing. Cuisine unexcelled. O. D. POTTER & JAS. T. McGOVERN, Propрs., Late of Normandie, N. Y., and Normandie-by-the-Sea.

SEA VIEW HOUSE,
Atlantic Highlands, N. J., now open; special inducements for June; situated on water front; one minute from station; overlooking bay and ocean. A. POPE.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH
WEST END HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
COTTAGES OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 12.
HOTEL OPENS THURSDAY, JUNE 24.
A number of bathroom suites have been added to the cottages, and many marked improvements to the hotel. New York office, 115 Broadway. (Room 76.)
W. E. HILDRETH, PROPRIETOR.

HOWLAND HOTEL,
Opens Thursday, June 24.
MANY IMPROVEMENTS HAVE BEEN ADDED.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Prop.
N. Y. OFFICE, HOFFMAN HOUSE.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Stillwell's Victoria; first-class in every particular. Send for circular.

Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
THE LAFAYETTE,
High grade in every respect. Capacity 300. Orchestra daily. Terms, $3 per day upwards. Send for illustrated booklet with diagrams and full information. WRIGHT & FROST.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
LAKE AVENUE HOTEL,
Coolest and finest hotel in the Park. Now open. New management. Send for circular.

THE MONTAUK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Block from ocean. Remodeled and newly furnished. New management. Special rates for June. DAVIS & PROVOST.

THE ALBEMARLE,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Delightful location, one block from beach. Full ocean view. Special rates for June. Send for illustrated booklet.
F. L. HARNETT.

THE MADISON,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Beautifully situated on Sunset Av.; unobstructed ocean view; electricity, baths, modern improvements; special rates for June. J. K. DODMAN.

THE ASHLAND,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Near Beach. Open from May to November. MRS. A. GEORGE.

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PEQUOT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES
NEW LONDON, CONN.
NOW OPEN.
"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."
A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season.
For terms and circulars address
BLANCHARD & HAGER,

OPENS JULY 3.
WHITE MTS.
THE NEW MT. PLEASANT HOUSE.
Mr. L. H. Bingham will be at 3 Park Pl: from 9 A. M. to 12, and at the 5th Ave. Hotel from 2 to 4 P. M. daily, or will call at residence if desired.

THE MONTVERT,
Middletown Springs, Vermont.
The Carlsbad of America.
Scientific German Water Cure.
Magnificent Hotel, high elevation, bracing air, excellent cooks, superior service. Address, for illustrated booklet, E. W. EAGER, Mgr., The Hanover, 2 East 15th St., city.

TURK'S HEAD INN
CAPE ANN
Rockport, Mass.
OPENS JUNE 20. For circular and information apply to J. FRED HARVEY, Proprietor, The Ericson, 373 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

THE ALGONQUIN
NEAR EASTPORT, MAINE.
HARVEY WOOD, Mgrs., 373 Commonwealth Ave., BOSTON.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Now Open.
ROBERT MURRAY, Manager.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
New York Office, 203 Broadway.

THE NANEPASHEMET,
MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
Finest location on the North Shore. Uniformly cool. For plans and prices apply to Dr. AMMI BROWN.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—Eureka Hotel; no mosquitoes; fine view; modern improvements; excellent table; $10 per week; write for circulars. M. A. HALL, Prop.

KINZLER'S HOTEL,
Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Strictly first-class. A. F. KINZLER, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE KITTATINNY,
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Open May 1st until Nov. The favorite Spring, Summer, and Autumn resort. Largest, best appointed, and most attractively located hotel in Delaware Valley. Golf links. Send for Booklet.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

THE WISCASSET.
Open from May 15th to October 15th. Steam heat. Rooms en suite, with bath. Golf links.
I. D. IVISON, Manager. Mt. Pocono, Pa.

EXCURSIONS.

ERIE RAILROAD.
—EVERY SUNDAY.—
SHOHOLA GLEN
in the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00
First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00, Jersey City 9:15 A. M. Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:45 A. M. Returning, leave Shohola 5:15 P. M. and 6 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS
75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.
Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M. or 7:23 P. M.

Gaze's Tours,
Entirely NEW arrangements to
EUROPE.
THREE MIDSUMMER PARTIES.
48 DAYS **$275** up ALL INCLUDED.
WRITE OR CALL
SEVERAL NEW PROGRAMMES
FREE.
HENRY GAZE & SONS, Ltd.,
113 Broadway, New York.

"The World-Famous Pleasure Grounds!"
GLEN ISLAND WILL OPEN WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16th.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier..9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier..9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburgh, week days, 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. Excursion to Cranston's every week day, returning by down boats, arriving at 133d St., N. R., 11:30 P. M. Fare, $1.00. Mary Powell tickets from any landing accepted when stamped Good on Ramsdell Line.

Albany Evening Line
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St., 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M., Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE,
From foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ESTABLISHED 1841.
COOK'S TOURS
TO
EUROPE.
All Traveling Expenses Included.
NEXT DEPARTURES:

"St. Paul"	June 16....60 days....	$600
"Umbria"	June 26....55 days....	770
"City of Rome"	July 3....30 days....	220
"Lucania"	July 3....57 days....	480
"Veendam"	July 3....57 days....	415
"Servia"	July 7....48 days....	350
"Germanic"	July 7....34

TOBACCO TRIAL ADJOURNED

William J. Bryon, One of the Jurors, Charged with Expressing an Opinion About the Case.

CHARGE SWORN TO IN COURT

District Attorney Olcott Asked Judge Fitzgerald to Set the Juror Aside —Defendants' Counsel Objected and Decision Was Reserved Until To-day.

District Attorney Olcott did not open the case against the officers and Directors of the American Tobacco Company before Judge Fitzgerald in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday, as he expected to, the attention of the court being engaged all day with the investigation of a statement made in a morning paper that one of the jurors, William J. Bryon, had conversed with a reporter about the case and had expressed opinions indicating that he favored trusts.

Mr. Bryon, who lives at 354 West Forty-ninth Street and has retired from business, was accepted as a juror on Friday, and took the seventh seat in the box. He said when under examination that he knew none of the defendants and had never heard of any of them except Duke, and his name he had seen on cigarette papers. He also said he had no prejudice against rich men, because he is rich himself. The Journal yesterday morning published an article which said that one of its reporters called on Mr. Bryon at his home Sunday, and found him reading reports of the trial; that Mr. Bryon said he knew Mr. Rollins, one of the counsel for the defense, and that he had admitted bias in the case.

Mr. Olcott took immediate cognizance of this charge against Mr. Bryon, and summoned the reporter who had made it to his office. An affidavit was drawn up embracing the main point in the alleged interview with Mr. Bryon, and the reporter, Thomas O. Piper, swore to it.

The jurors, with the exception of Mr. Bryon, were in their seats at the hour set for the opening of court, 10:30 o'clock. Mr. Bryon was a quarter of an hour late. The counsel for the defense were in their seats early. The District Attorney came late and retired again, accompanied by Mr. Choate and Mr. Fuller. They returned to the court-room at 11:15, and, after a word with the District Attorney, Judge Fitzgerald announced a recess of half an hour. Later he announced a further adjournment to 2:30 P. M.

Juror Bryon Accused.

When court reconvened the District Attorney said he regretted to say that a juror had permitted himself to indulge in conversation about the case, and moved that the seventh juror, Mr. Bryon, be set aside. He handed Mr. Piper's affidavit to the Court.

Mr. Choate said he did not think a juror can be set aside on an ex parte affidavit, and asked for the privilege of cross-examining the affiant. Judge Fitzgerald called Mr. Bryon to his side and talked with him for a moment, and then Mr. Choate and the District Attorney conversed with the Judge, Mr. Rollins finally joining them. When Mr. Choate and Mr. Rollins came outside the rail, Mr. Choate said to his colleague: "We'll stick to our point."

Mr. Piper was then called and examined by Mr. Rollins. He said he was ordered to visit all the jurors in the case and ascertain how they had spent Sunday, and whether they had been visited or annoyed by detectives. He said he had conversed with Messrs. Einstein & Townsend, counsel for The Journal, by telephone before coming to court. Mr. Rollins asked if that was the same firm of Einstein & Townsend that is prosecuting the case for the National Cigarette and Tobacco Company. Mr. Olcott objected to this question, and the objection was sustained. Mr. Piper declared that all the statements in his report were absolutely true. He had not taken notes, and could not swear to exact language, but persisted that he had given the purport of Mr. Bryon's conversation correctly. Mr. Bryon said he knew Mr. Rollins, and formerly came into frequent contact with him. "I know he is a smart man," Mr. Bryon added, "but I think Mr. Choate is a brainier man."

At this Mr. Choate smiled, and patted Mr. Rollins on the shoulder.

Mr. Piper said Mr. Bryon told him he would like to serve on the jury, any way, and, not having been asked whether he knew Mr. Rollins, did not volunteer the information when under examination. He said: "As I understand, this trust case, the trouble is caused by a lot of Jews, who are sore. What does it concern anybody if I have any commodity or article, if I refuse to sell it to them?" The witness said he did not lead Mr. Bryon to make that remark, and gave him no encouragement to speak in such a way.

Reporter Piper Cross-Examined.

Mr. Rollins asked a great many questions, got Mr. Piper to vary somewhat from the published story, and then asked: "Do you stand by what you have said now or by what you wrote in this paper, or by both, or either of them?" This question was not answered. Mr. Rollins began: "How dare you speak of trust detectives"—when the District Attorney objected, and the objection was sustained.

The witness said he had related to Mr. Bryon a conversation he had had with Hobart C. Fash, another of the jurors. Mr. Fash said that as a member of the National Guard he could have been excused from duty as a juror, but was as willing to serve in that way as he had been to serve the State as a soldier. Mr. Rollin asked many questions, which were objected to and ruled out, and Mr. Choate arose in remonstrance, saying he thought the Court was holding down the scope of the inquiry very rigidly. The offense alleged, he said, is a gross one, and the witness stands in a suspicious attitude and comes from a suspicious quarter. His position is one of open defiance of the Court, and he is the man who should be the accused one. He appears to have been sent around by an employer, under advice of counsel for the complainants, to poison the minds of these jurors.

Mr. Olcott interrupted to say that the prosecution in this case is in no way related to The Journal nor to Einstein & Townsend, and to ask the Court to intimate to Mr. Choate that he was going too far in such remarks.

Mr. Choate endeavored to be heard further, but the Court said enough had been said.

Mr. Bryon was then called. He said Piper had come to his house and staid about fifteen minutes. He had told the reporter that he could not talk about the case, as the Court had instructed him not to do so. He admitted having said that when he was in business he sold to whomsover he pleased, but could not remember just how he came to say that. He did not say anything about Jews or about anybody's being sore. He repeated his assertion of Friday that he had no bias for or against either side in this case. And it was not true that Piper found him reading newspaper accounts of the case. He had said that he knew Mr. Rollins. Mr. Choate asked that Mr. Fash be examined, to find out if Piper had correctly reported him to Mr. Bryon. Judge Fitzgerald announced that he would render his decision this morning, and adjourned court, after instructing the jurors not to discuss the case.

Held on a Washington Warrant.

John Price, forty-five years of age, was arrested yesterday by Central Office detectives on a complaint from Washington, D. C. It is claimed that on March 30 Price followed the Secretary of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of Washington into a restaurant in that city and took his satchel containing $1,082.76. It is said by the police that Price, who has served two terms in prison, has offered to compromise the case by returning part of the money.

Rev. William Lloyd Has Returned.

The Rev. William Lloyd, pastor of the Central Congregational Church of this city, has returned from Europe, accompanied by Mrs. Lloyd, to be present at the burial of their son, William H. Lloyd, whose death occurred in Melbourne, Australia, May 30. The body is expected here about July 7, and in the meantime Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd are at their home, 253 West Seventy-third Street. Notice of the funeral of their son will be published later.

Edward Rowe's Will Filed.

The will of Edward Rowe, in Brooklyn, was filed for probate yesterday. Mr. Rowe left his entire estate to his widow, Susan Allen Conn Rowe. No schedule of the estate has been filed. The petition for probate says that Samuel O. Rowe, a son, cannot be found. He left home in 1891, and is believed to be living somewhere in the State.

LEGAL NOTES.

GIFT BY A PERSON SUBJECT TO THE CONTROL OF ANOTHER.—Lawrence R. Kerr, who died in this city about nine years ago, gave the greater part of a large property, including real estate, to his wife, Mary R. Kerr; his son, Leonard R. Kerr; his daughter, Mary O'Brien, and the children of two deceased daughters. His wife was made residuary legatee. The Putnam House, 363 to 369 Fourth Avenue, he gave to his wife and son in equal shares, and directed in his will that it be sold, or that it be leased for five years and then sold, and the proceeds invested in United States bonds, "in pursuance of my wish that my son Leonard should not continue in or be identified with said restaurant or hotel business after my decease." Shortly after the testator's death, the executors went through the form of selling this property to the widow and Leonard's son, Lawrence, and then Lawrence transferred to his father, Leonard Kerr, the one-half share which he purchased. The hotel business was then continued by mother and son jointly until about the time of her death, in the Summer of 1891. In March, 1889, Mrs. Kerr transferred a house in Twenty-sixth Street, which was part of the residuary devise, to Leonard, and in March, 1891, she conveyed to him her share of the Putnam House, by deed, without consideration. Two weeks before her death she also transferred to Leonard by bill of sale all the personal property in the hotel. In a suit by Emma Hayes, who was Mrs. Kerr's daughter by a former marriage, and one of her mother's next of kin and heir-at-law, against Kerr and others, the sale of the Putnam House to Mrs. Kerr and Leonard, and the subsequent conveyances by her to him, were set aside by the Supreme Court, and that judgment has now been affirmed by the Appellate Division, except as to the sale of the Putnam House to Leonard and his mother. Justice Rumsey, who gives the opinion of the court, says the gift to Mrs. Kerr and Leonard of the Putnam House was absolute and complete. As the sale was for their benefit, they had the right to waive the exercise of that power by the executors, and thus have the power of sale extinguished, and still leave them in possession of the property. When Mrs. Kerr afterward made the transfer of the Twenty-sixth Street house and her half of the Putnam House, she was about eighty-four years old, and very illiterate. It being doubtful whether she was able to write at all, Leonard, after her husband's death, was her partner and chief adviser, and all the legal advice she received was from his attorney. "Any conveyance, therefore," Justice Rumsey says, "which he subsequently procured from her was presumably taken as the result of the influence which he was able to bring to bear upon her by reason of these relations." The rule of law in such case is thus stated: "Dealings between persons, one of whom is dependent upon and subject to the control of the other, resulting in a benefit conferred upon or an advantage gained by the one holding the dominant situation, naturally excite suspicion; and when that situation is shown, and it appears that the dominating party has received from the other a conveyance of property, either by a pretended sale, or by a gift taking effect at once, there is cast upon that party the burden of relieving himself from the suspicion thus engendered, by showing that the transaction was free from fraud or undue influence, and that the gift was freely and deliberately made." The Court holds that it was not shown in this case that Mrs. Kerr knew at the time of the execution of these papers what was in them. Justice Ingraham gives a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Justice O'Brien, holding that Mrs. Kerr gave the property knowingly and voluntarily, without compulsion or improper inducement.

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ALLEGED EMPLOYMENT FOR LIFE.—Sidney H. Carney, Sr., who in 1895 was discharged from the employ of the New York Life Insurance Company, brought suit against it for $168,000 damages, claiming that in 1869 Mr. Beers and Mr. Franklin, the President and the Actuary of the company, contracted with him that his employment should continue during his life, first at $5,300 yearly salary, and then at $6,000, the salary to be increased from time to time after the third year, as the business and assets of the company warranted. There was no statement in the complaint that the contract had been submitted to or was ratified by the company's Trustees, or whether the executive officer of the company, having general authority by the by-laws to appoint and remove and fix the compensation of employes, had power to make a contract of employment for the life of the persons employed, thus limiting the company's power to discharge. The Appellate Division has affirmed judgment given on the trial dismissing the complaint. Justice Ingraham, who gives the opinion, says: "The plaintiff in this action asks for $168,000 damages for a breach of this contract, a contract never reduced to writing, of which no record was kept, and of which no report was made to those responsible for the management of the affairs of the corporation, or to the policyholders to whom the property of the corporation belonged; a contract depending upon a verbal understanding between those officers, who are now dead, and the plaintiff, who is the sole survivor of those who took part in the conversation which it is claimed constituted such a contract. That any Board of Directors, or the persons responsible for the management of the corporation, could give such a power to an executive officer, is hardly to be considered possible; and certainly would not be implied, except where the language used clearly showed such was the intention of the corporation."

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STABLE BOYS AT RACE TRACKS.—James R. Keene and Foxhall Keene employed a man named Cooper to train any such horses as they confided to him, at the stables at the Morris Park track, and Cooper employed stable boys to exercise the horses. Thomas Hay, fifteen years old, was one of several boys who lived over the stable, and had their meals and slept there. Hay, while employed by Cooper, was told to ride a horse belonging to a Mr. Crosson. The boy mounted the horse with reluctance, and, after mounting, expressed fear of the animal, but was compelled to ride by Cooper, who, standing with a cane or stick in his hand, said he would knock him off if he did not ride the horse. The boy lost control of the horse, who ran into a fence, threw him off, and kicked him in the head. The Appellate Division has affirmed judgment, dismissing the complaint on the trial in the boy's suit against the Keenes for damages. The stable was declared, was declared liable under the Penal Code, because of the employment of boys under sixteen years old in the training of race horses. Justice O'Brien, who gives the opinion of the Court, says that such conduct on the part of Cooper was sufficient to fix liability on him and on the defendants, if in doing what he did he was acting within the scope of an authority conferred by the defendants. "We fail to see on what principle a boy employed by Cooper, though part of his duties consisted in exercising the defendants' horses confided to Cooper for training, when injured while riding under Cooper's direction a horse in which defendants had no interest whatever, can recover from them for such injuries. * * * There is nothing to show the boy's employment was solely limited to riding the defendants' horses, or that he was employed by Cooper for that exclusively."

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CONTEST OVER SURPLUS ON FORECLOSURE.—An action brought by the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Mary E. Bailey and others, for the foreclosure of mortgages covering real estate owned by Benjamin Richardson, in his lifetime, resulted in a surplus. Among other contests over this fund was one between the heirs-at-law and the executors of the will of Benjamin Richardson. The referee in the proceeding decided that there were no liens on the real estate, and that, therefore, the heirs-at-law were entitled to the fund. The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Parker, holds that this decision was erroneous, the rule being that when executors have imposed upon them by the will the duty of selling all of a testator's real estate, and of making distribution of the entire proceeds, the real estate will be deemed converted into personalty. The testator's real estate, therefore, at the time of his death, became impressed with the character of personalty, and the avails of it, whether resulting from the exercise of the power of sale conferred upon the executors or from sale under mortgage foreclosure, are personalty which it is the right and duty of the executors to receive for the purpose of administration.

Mrs. J. C. Irwin Seeks Divorce.

Papers in a divorce suit brought by Mrs. John C. Irwin of 185 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, daughter of the Rev. Cornelius L. Twing, rector of Calvary Episcopal Church, against her husband on statutory grounds, have just been made public. Irwin, who is a prisoner in the Kings County Penitentiary, has made no reply. His term will expire in a few weeks.

Trimmed Millinery

INCLUDING IMPORTED MODELS, CARRIAGE, STREET HATS AND BONNETS,

$10.00 EACH.

Tuesday and Wednesday, June 15th and 16th.

In Both Stores.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.
Broadway and 11th St.

PLASTERERS HAVE STRUCK

Union Men Engaged on About Twenty Large Buildings Were Called Out Yesterday.

WANT TO ELECT FOREMEN

Employers Rejected Their Demand and Issued a Statement to the Public —The Latter Claim the Support of All the Building Trades.

The plasterers yesterday carried out their threat to strike against those employers who refused to accede to the new rule of their union that employers should have only the privilege of nominating the foreman of the shop, while the workmen were to elect him if they regarded him as a fit person for the place. The rule further provides that the employer must keep the foreman for one year, unless authorized by the union to discharge him.

The Employing Plasterers' Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Building Trades Club, in East Twenty-third Street, and decided to resist the demand of the union. There are thirty-two members in the association, and they control the plastering trade in the city.

Among the master plasterers who were present at the meeting, and whose men struck were H. W. Miller, in the New York Life Insurance Building, who employs 105 plasterers and 40 laborers; James Thompson of 309 Eighth Avenue, employing 135 plasterers and 60 helpers; John J. Roberts of 1,125 Broadway, 60 plasterers; James Morrison of 250 West Twenty-seventh Street, 60 plasterers and 30 helpers; H. Barger & Son of 101 Seventh Avenue, William Craig of 156 Fifth Avenue, 36 plasterers and 17 helpers; Power Brothers of 1,764 Broadway, Mertz & Dawson of 158 Fifth Avenue, James Dowd, and James Gavigan.

A statement to the public was issued, saying that the Plasterers' Union had usurped to itself a prerogative inimical to the proper conduct of business. The position of the foreman being an elective one, under the new rule of the union he would be in the power of those electing him and subservient to their will, the employer's interest not being considered.

The members of the association at the meeting were indignant over the new demand of the union. "We pay our men $4 a day for eight hours' work," they remarked, "and on Saturday afternoon they will not do a stroke of work, although they have been offered as much as a dollar an hour to finish an important job."

Reports were received that the plasterers had struck on about twenty buildings. Among them were the Commercial Cable Building, at Wall and Broad Streets; the New York Life Insurance Building, a public school building at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Union Avenue, a clubhouse at Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, and the Astoria Hotel, at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue.

When the master plasterers were told that the plasterers had threatened to ask the Board of Walking Delegates to order general strikes in case non-union plasterers should be employed on buildings, they said that the master plasterers would have the assistance of all the building trades. Although it might not be easy to fill the places of the strikers, they said they would not sign the union's new rule under any circumstances.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR HOMER.

No Plea for Mercy for the Nineteen-Year-Old Murderer.

Henry J. Homer, who pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree in Part I. of General Sessions on Friday, was sentenced yesterday to State prison for life. This is the first case in the history of the State in which a man has been allowed to plead guilty to this charge.

Homer is but nineteen years old. He belongs to a good family in East Orange. He was employed in the restaurant of John Russell at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, but had to be discharged. He went back drunk, on the night of April 29, and shot Russell dead.

No plea was put in for the prisoner by his counsel, ex-Assistant District Attorney McManus, who said that as there were no mitigating circumstances in the case there was no use asking for any other sentence than imprisonment for life.

E. R. Chapman at His Great Neck Home

Elverton R. Chapman was not at the office of Moore & Schley, of which firm he is a partner, yesterday. He was at Great Neck, L. I., where he has a Summer home. He may be at his office, at 80 Broadway, to-day. Although he has, since his release from the Washington jail, where he passed thirty days for declining to reveal the business dealings of clients of Moore & Schley, deprecated any manifestation in regard to his detention and release, his fellow-members of the Stock Exchange will give him a hearty greeting should he go on the floor.

Derrick Rigger Badly Hurt.

A derrick in use on the new building being erected on One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, near Willis Avenue, fell yesterday, throwing William Brown, nineteen years old, a rigger living at 216 East Ninety-fifth Street, across the street. Brown was taken in an unconscious condition to the Harlem Hospital, where it was said that his injuries may prove fatal.

Drowned While in a Fit.

William Vallentine, aged twenty-seven years, of Villian Place, West Farms, while fishing yesterday with three companions on the Bronx River, was taken with an epileptic fit. He fell over the side of the boat and was drowned. Park Policeman McGovern and Mooney tried to rescue him, but only succeeded in getting the body after life was extinct.

Major Gerald N. Stanton Buried.

Many veterans of the Seventh Regiment attended the funeral of the late Major Gerald Napier Stanton at the St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. E. Walpole Warren officiated. The interment was in Woodlawn.

One of the Paris Fire Victims.

The funeral of Miss Marie de Comeau, at one time a well-known resident of Clifton, S. I., who was one of the victims at the Bazaar fire in Paris, will take place at 10 o'clock to-day at Mount Morretto, Pleasant Plains, S. I.

BILL FOR A BOY'S RIGHT ARM.

Suits for $50,000 Damages Proposed for a Negro Lad's Injury.

Suits for $50,000 damages are threatened against the Metropolitan Traction Company on account of an accident to a six-year-old colored boy, who was run over on Sixth Avenue, and lost his right arm. The victim was George Grumby of 79 Minetta Street. Mrs. Mary Clayton was yesterday appointed guardian ad litem of the boy for the purpose of bringing suit to recover $30,000 damages, and Lawyer Michael P. O'Connor, who has the case, says he will also bring a suit for $20,000 damages for loss of services to the boy's mother.

CHARLES G. WILSON PRESIDENT.

Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange Election.

This ticket was elected at the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange yesterday: President—Charles G. Wilson; First Vice President—Thomas L. Watson; Second Vice President—J. E. Vail; Treasurer—John Stanton; Chairman—A. W. Peters; Trustees of Gratuity Fund (Five Years)—R. M. Shaw and E. R. Betts; (Two Years)—John D. Lobb; Arbitration Committee—W. B. Hotchkin, W. J. Currie, W. J. Alpers, H. L. Brazeau, W. T. Callaway, Frank Wilson, and W. Jenks Merritt; Directors (Two Years)—C. H. Badeau, M. E. de Aguero, Samuel Dorning, G. D. Hencken, J. E. Harrington, R. B. Mather, A. D. Moir, S. G. Nelson, L. L. Jackson, G. S. Small, Jr., L. J. Werner, Thomas H. McGrath, F. H. Pouch, H. A. Clarke, and S. S. Schuyler; (One Year) —Maurice G. Power and K. K. Jenkins.

FIRECRACKER THROWER FINED.

Two Women Thrown from Their Wheels and One Fainted.

Five dollars fine was the penalty Magistrate Cornell imposed on Wesley Gibson, colored, of 8 Lawrence Street, yesterday, for throwing a giant firecracker under the bicycle of a woman rider Sunday afternoon, causing her to faint and throwing another woman off her wheel.

Gibson was standing in front of his home when sixty bicyclists of the Morris Wheelmen came through Lawrence Street with four women in the middle of the party. Witnesses testified that they saw Gibson light the firecracker and deliberately throw it directly at the four women. When it exploded and two were thrown from their wheels through fright, the negro, with a loud guffaw, ran into his house. When he was arrested he denied throwing the explosive.

MURRAY HILL BANK JUDGMENTS

Receivers Odell and Hobbs Proceed Against a Number of Creditors.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and Edward H. Hobbs, receivers of the Murray Hill Bank, yesterday entered judgments against the following persons on notes: Flora Sawyer and Ellen L. Scannell for $2,094.67; Arthur L. Meyer and Siegmund T. Meyer for $1,590.91; Lazarus Kahner and Solomon Meyer, (not summoned,) three judgments aggregating $3,407.53; Nora A. Smith and Flora Sawyer for $18,125.91; Flora Sawyer, two judgments, aggregating $2,697.41; Charles H. McDonald, Thomas H. McCoy, and Henry H. Williams for $397.03; Nora A. Smith, Flora Sawyer, and Frank E. Smith for $2,749.97; Robert B. Lynd for $1,719.66; George J. Cohen, Ellen L. Scannell, and Flora Sawyer for $287.46; Nora A. Smith, Myron W. Dow, Joel B. Smith, and Frank E. Smith for $32,026.90; Eliza Ann Van Duen for $6,791.18; Teresa Coogan and Matthew Coogan for $13,868.18; Henry Cook and Margaret A. Cook for $856.67.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH.

Laying of a Cornerstone for a New Edifice in Brooklyn.

The cornerstone of the new First Church of Christian Science, on Lafayette, near Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, was laid yesterday. The Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy, founder of the Scientists' church, and Mrs. P. J. Leonard, conducted the ceremonies. Mrs. Eddy first sang the hymn of which she is the author, "Saw Ye, My Saviour," and afterward Mrs. Leonard, C. S. D., First Reader of the society, read from the Scriptures in connection with a text from "The Science of Health." Then followed the reading of the Church tenets and the repeating of the Lord's Prayer. After that Mrs. Leonard explained the religion of the Scientists, which she said was "founded in the belief that all is mind, and that mind is God, destroying the belief in the power of matter, for God is spirit," and concluded by stating that the new church was being built by "those who have been healed by Christian Science."

The new church will be of brick, with a seating capacity of 500, and will be dedicated the first Sunday in October.

An Outing for Poor Children.

More than 300 children of the tenement districts, gathered from the industrial schools of the Children's Aid Society, were sent to Bath Beach, where the society maintains a beautiful Summer home, yesterday. On successive Monday mornings during the Summer months the society will send similar parties to the home, where crippled children are provided for in the cottage given to the society by Mrs. Haxtun.

Getting a Jury to Try Corey.

The trial of Edward B. Corey, proprietor of the Newmarket Concert Hall, at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue, was begun yesterday in Part II. of General Sessions, before Recorder Goff. He is charged with keeping a disorderly place. Abraham Gruber, former Assistant District Attorney McManus, T. J. Caffery, and State Senator Finn are counsel for Corey. The selection of six jurors was the net result of the day's proceedings.

Mr. Morrison Much Improved.

Edward Morrison, the stock broker, of 44 Broadway and 13 West Thirty-ninth Street, who was seized with sudden illness on Sunday while walking with his son in Manhattan Avenue, had much improved yesterday. His attack was due to acute indigestion. Mr. Morrison is a member of the Stock Exchange, having purchased his seat in 1869. He is seventy-five years old.

Collector Kilbreth Improving.

Joseph J. Couch, Special Deputy Collector, learned yesterday that Collector Kilbreth was not greatly fatigued when on Sunday he arrived at his Summer home at Southampton. In the evening Mr. Kilbreth was better than he had been at any time since he was attacked with pleurisy.

Two 24-hour limited trains each way, every day in the year, between New York and Chicago, via New York Central and its Michigan Central and Lake Shore connections.—Adv.

The straw hat market is full of trash; and the trash looks well.

Wear it!

"Your money back if you want it" here.

Our best — that means no matter what you pay, you can't find better—$2.50 and $3, according to kind of straw.

Second best at second best prices, $1.90.

Whatever clothing makes man or boy look well and feel well in warm weather, is here.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

DEATH ON THE VIGILANCIA.

Steamship Was Detained at Quarantine for Disinfection—No More New Cases of Yellow Fever.

The steamship Vigilancia of the Ward Line, which arrived yesterday from Havana, was detained at Quarantine for disinfection because of the death of Bock Lem Jung, a Chinese second-cabin passenger. He died on Friday last, and his body was buried at sea. The vessel carried no physician. It was thought that the Chinaman died from heart failure.

As a precaution against the introduction of yellow fever, Dr. Doty transferred the eleven second-cabin passengers to Hoffman Island. The vessel was permitted to go to her dock later in the day.

Dr. Doty visited the Health Department in the city yesterday morning, and it was intimated that his errand had to do with the landing of the first-cabin passengers of the steamship Advance on Friday last, after a death from yellow fever had occurred.

The health officer said, however, that the matter had not been discussed, and that he should continue to permit cabin passengers to land under like circumstances.

The second-cabin passengers of the Advance, detained at Hoffman Island, are all well. Dr. Doty said yesterday that they would be discharged within forty-eight hours. There have been no more suspicious cases removed to the Swinburne Island Hospital.

The body of the seaman, Otto Wernerson, who died of yellow fever at the hospital on Sunday night, it was said at Quarantine, will be cremated.

CHAMPION BOY RUNAWAY.

Victor Laughlin, Aged Ten, Has Left Home to Make His Fortune Fifteen Times.

Victor Laughlin, a ten-year-old lad, who has won the title of the champion runaway boy of Brooklyn by persistent truancy, was returned to his parents by the police yesterday after he had left home for the fifteenth time to make his fortune.

He was picked up by an attaché of the elevated railroad at the South Ferry station early yesterday morning, who took him to the East Fifth Street Station, where he was detained by Sergt. Place. He told the Sergeant that he had no home and that his father and mother were dead, but the Sergeant recognized the boy and the story, as Victor had fallen into his hands once before in a similar way.

Then he admitted that he had run away from home Sunday afternoon. He had intended to start in business peddling, but could not well lay in a stock on Sunday. He gave his address as 3 Post Place, Windsor Terrace, Brooklyn. The last time he was picked up he lived at 677 Union Street, Brooklyn, and when the Sergeant asked him if he had moved he said that he had, and that it was on his account that his mother changed her place of living to get out of the neighborhood of his boy acquaintances in the hope that he would get out of the habit of running away.

In all his wanderings, the police say, Victor never seeks lodgings, but sleeps in doorways or on the street cars. He has been caught peddling flowers in theatre lobbies and selling soap. On nearly every occasion he has left home penniless, and when recaptured has had money in his pockets. Yesterday he said that he was intending to buy a stock of matches and hairpins to sell. The last time they had him at the police station he had a big supply of penwipers.

SUNDAY FUNERALS CONDEMNED.

The New York Presbytery Objects to Them as a Growing Evil.

The New York Presbytery met yesterday in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, for its last general meeting before the Summer vacation. The Rev. Dr. W. D. Buchanan was moderator. The next meeting will be held the first Monday in October.

All the left-over routine business from previous sessions was cleaned up. The Committee on Historical Celebration recommended Nov. 8 for the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration of the adoption of the Westminster Standards. There will be an all-day session at the First Presbyterian Church and an evening meeting in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall.

The long-pending resolution of the Rev. Dr. D. G. Wylie, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, condemning the practice of Sunday funerals was adopted after some discussion.

Dr. Wylie's resolution said:

Whereas, The custom of Sunday funerals is a growing evil, the cause of much secular labor, and an additional Sabbath burden to many of our already overworked pastors; therefore

Resolved, That the Presbytery of New York discourage the practice, and strongly urge the members of our Church and all desiring the services of our ministers neither to hold funeral services nor bury their dead on the Sabbath unless there be an absolute necessity.

The two or three pastors who objected to the resolution did so on the grounds that it was based on the question of the comfort or discomfort of the pastors called on to officiate, and not as, in their judgment, it should have been, on the points of desecration of the Sabbath, and the injustice done to the congregations at the evening services of the churches who expected words of guidance and counsel that a pastor, tired out with attendance at a funeral, was naturally unable to give them.

Blanchard's Plea Self Defense.

Second Mate Charles Ammon and the two seamen of the bark Justin H. Ingersoll who were taken into custody as witnesses to the murder of Chief Mate Christensen by Seaman Paul Blanchard, were taken to the Shipping Commissioner's office yesterday and paid off. Then in the custody of six Deputy United States Marshals they started for Norfolk, where the hearing in Blanchard's case is to take place. It is believed that Blanchard will set up the plea of self-defense. The sailors say both mates treated them cruelly.

Will of Henry Knickerbacker.

The will of the late Henry Knickerbacker was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The estate is valued at $83,000. The testator leaves everything to his wife.

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FILED THE SECOND WILL

Widow of Joseph Richardson Takes the First Step to Secure Her Share.

CONTEST NOT YET INSTITUTED

Lawyers for the Son and Daughter Say They Have Not Yet Decided to Fight—Value of the Estate is Not Declared.

The second will of Joseph Richardson was handed in at the Surrogate's office late yesterday afternoon. With it was filed a petition for probate and the affidavit of Emma J. Richardson, widow and executrix. If Della Grace Richardson, daughter, or George Richardson, son, intend to stand by the will of 1894, which divides the property between them, or will allow the last will, which gives the widow one-third, it will be known in a very short time.

During almost the entire day Probate Clerk James O'Hara was interviewed by people of curiosity who wanted to see this will. An elderly German woman arrived shortly after 10 o'clock in the morning and put Mr. O'Hara through a long catechism about the matter. He convinced her that the will was not in his possession, and that there was little likelihood of Mrs. Richardson and her stepdaughter meeting there during the day. The woman left then, but returned at intervals of an hour until 3 o'clock. She said she had no interest in the estate, except that she "wanted to see."

Wheeler H. Peckham, who, it is understood, is retained by George Richardson and his sister Della, said yesterday that it had not yet been decided whether there shall be a contest. The presentation of the first will does not necessarily mean a contest. "We have instituted no proceedings looking to a contest," he said. "The will was left with the Surrogate at my direction, simply for safe keeping." He would say nothing further about the matter.

As told in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Mrs. Emma J. Richardson simply waits for the son and daughter to start the fight. She has no contest to make, and rests upon the will bearing the latest date to secure for her a share of her husband's money. William T. Washburn, who acts as her personal representative, has retained Thomas Darlington of the law firm of Darlington & Jenkins of 206 Broadway and Mayo W. Hazeltine to look after her interest and oppose any contest.

The Formal Filing.

Five minutes before the closing hour a small party entered the Surrogate's office. Among them were Lawyer Charles Darlington and William T. Washburn. Mr. Washburn, without any formality, handed to the Probate Clerk the will, together with the petition and affidavit of the widow. The Clerk stamped the date on the back of the document and the formal act of filing was accomplished.

In her petition for proving the will, Mrs. Richardson sets forth that she is the executrix named in the last will and testament of Joseph Richardson, deceased; that the last will bears the date of April 24, 1897, and is witnessed by Alfred Reynolds and Reynolds, and Lester F. Gale; and that the heirs are Emma J. Richardson, the widow; George Richardson, the son, and Della Grace Richardson, the daughter.

George Richardson lives in Bridgeport, Conn. The code provides that heirs of a decedent must receive notice of the filing of a will by advertisement for six weeks, or by a special order permitting service without the State. In uncontested wills it is usual for non-resident heirs to waive that form of service, and this clause is often omitted from the petition. But Mrs. Richardson takes nothing for granted, and, therefore, will wait for six weeks, the length of time it is necessary to advertise, before asking the Surrogate to place the seal of his approval upon the paper that means so much to her.

After the expiration of this period, Mr. Darlington said yesterday, the Surrogate will call all the parties interested before him. The witnesses to the will will testify to the execution of the testament, and a motion will be made to have it admitted. Then, if it be the pleasure of the son and daughter, exceptions and objections may be made and the contest instituted.

Value of the Estate Not Given.

All statements as to the amount of Mr. Richardson's wealth are estimates, and no one knows to-day what he left nor, indeed, where the evidences of it are to-day. As Mr. Washburn said yesterday, Mr. Richardson kept part of his securities at his home, in Lexington Avenue, part in various safe deposit vaults, and some in safes at his banker's. He said the estate may prove to be less than $10,000,000, or it may be more than $30,000,000. From the general conversation of his friends, none of whom desire to be quoted, it is known he had large holdings of securities of the Mexican Central Railway, the Union Pacific, and branch roads, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, South Brooklyn ferries, the Bridgeport Water Company, the town of Carteret, N. J.; the Utah Central Railroad, and a number of other corporations.

The legal aspect of the case was a topic of general conversation among lawyers at the Surrogate's office yesterday. The agreement seemed to be that if the second will is declared invalid, Mrs. Richardson will fare poorly, as in this case the first one will be offered for probate despite the revoking clause in the second will. She will then only have her dower right in the real estate. If both wills should be declared invalid, Mrs. Richardson, it is held, would receive about the same as the second will gives her.

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